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DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN IRAN

AU291948 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] An Albanian delegation, headed by Professor Sofokli Lazri, left today for Iran. It was invited to take part in the international conference on the verification of the American intervention in Iran, which will take place in Tehran on 2-5 June.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile, and Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries.

DEPUTY MINISTER SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA

AU292007 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] A trade agreement between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was signed in Tripoli on 27 May, 1980. The agreement was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri, and on the Libyan side by (Fawzi ash-Shakshoki), general secretary of the economy secretariat. The signing ceremony was attended by (Khalifa Mustah), director of the economic directorate of the Foreign Affairs Secretariat of Libya, and the members of the two delegations.

During its stay in Libya, the Albanian Government trade delegation was received by Minister of the Economy (Abu Uzid Omar Daud Sida).

BRIEFS

HEKURAN ISAI ACTIVITIES--The Vlore District Party Committee and the People's Council Executive Committee organized today at the "Road of Lenin" advanced agricultural cooperative in Novosele a seminar to generalize the cooperative's advanced experience in introducing advanced economic and accountancy methods. The seminar was attended by party bureau secretaries, directors, chief agronomists, planning and financial section officials, team leaders and others from Vlore, Fier, Berat and Lushnje Districts. The seminar was also attended by Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, as well as leading district party and state cadres. The discussions highlighted the good work carried out by communists and cadres in implementing the decisions of the seventh AWP Central Committee plenum and Enver Hoxha's instructions to attach greater importance to economic-financial indexes and to efficient accountancy methods down to production team level in order to keep production costs to the minimum. The seminar discussed the introduction of more efficient and scientific planning methods at all levels of work in agricultural cooperatives. Hekuran Isai also addressed the seminar. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 May 80 AU]

UNIVERSITY DELEGATION TO PRISTINA--A delegation of Tirana University headed by Petrit Rodovicka, the rector of Tirana University, left today for Pristina. He will take part in the 10th anniversary of the founding of the University of Pristina and will sign the protocol of the educational and scientific cooperation for 1980-81 between the two universities. The delegation was seen off by Prof. Besim Daja, deputy rector of Tirana University. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 May 80 AU]

STANKO TODOROV, MINISTERS VISIT SHUMEN OKRUG

AU291820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] On 29 May Stanko Todorov visited Shumen Okrug. He was accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building; Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources; Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials, and okrug officials. Accompanied by Georgi Nachev, first secretary of the BCP Shumen Okrug Committee, Comrade Stanko Todorov and the other guests visited the [name indistinct] economic combine and the aluminium processing plant.

At a meeting with the workers' collectives, Comrade Stanko Todorov directed their attention to the need for accelerating the technological reconstruction and modernization of production capacities.

Todorov Meets Shumen Bureau

AU292130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] On 29 May Stanko Todorov, accompanied by Girgor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building; Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources; and Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials, had a meeting with the Bureau of the BCP Shumen Okrug Committee and the Executive Committee of the Shumen Okrug People's Council.

Georgi Nachev, BCP Shumen Okrug Committee first secretary, reported on the plan implementation by the working collectives. Comrade Stanko Todorov expressed the satisfaction of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and personally of Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the fact that the Shumen Okrug working people are making a worthy contribution to building the developed socialist society. He stressed the necessity of more effectively and quickly introducing the new economic mechanism in all links of material production, and dealt at length with the preparation of plans for the next year and the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Visit to Agro-Industrial Complex

AU300850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov continues his visit to Shumen Okrug. Today he devoted his attention to problems of the okrug's agricultural development. Accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov and Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and also by Georgi Nachev, first secretary of the Shumen Okrug Party Committee, he visited the "10th Congress" agro-industrial complex, the center of which is at the Khitrino railroad station. This area was one of the most severely hit areas by the natural disaster that has occurred during the past few days.

Stanko Todorov inspected the spring crops and perennial plants, acquainted himself with the program for making good the losses caused by the disaster, and expressed a belief that the farmers who have organized their work so well will completely recoup the losses, amounting to 2 million leva.

PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE SIGNED

AU291409 Sofia BTA in English 1331 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA)--A protocol on the third session of the Bulgaro-Mozambican Economic and Techno-Scientific Commission, which was held here, was signed today.

Besides in the traditional spheres of cooperation--the agriculture, industry, power engineering, transport, science, technology and trade--the document provides for expanding the ties of the two states in forestry, health protection and housing construction. Mozambique will make use of the Bulgarian experience in afforestation forest utilization and furniture-making industry. Dwellings will be built after Bulgarian projects in that country.

Specific agreements have also been reached on the carrying out of two big projects in Mozambique. They refer to the development of the valley of the River Limpopo and of the Angonia table-land.

One of the next years Bulgaria is expected to assist in the building of the infrastructure of Mozambique, to build roads connecting that country with the adjacent African states. In the field of power engineering, she will continue to render assistance in the building of transmission lines, substations and electric power stations. At the session the necessity for placing bilateral cooperation on a planned basis in the years to come was emphasized.

The protocol was signed by the two co-chairmen of the commission--Peko Takov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the CC of the Frelimo Party on economic matters. An agreement for sending over Bulgarian brigade members to Mozambique was also signed here today between the governments of Bulgaria and Mozambique.

AGREEMENT ON TWO NEW DIRECT AIR ROUTES TO USSR

AU282004 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Recently negotiations were held here between the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport and the Soviet Ministry of Civil Aviation on the further development of air relations between the two countries. An agreement was reached to open new direct air lines Varna-Tbilisi and Sofia-Tumen. On May 30, Aeroflot will fly the first Sofia-Tbilisi-Tumen flight.

BRIEFS

DYULGEROV PRESS CONFERENCE--Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, today met Bulgarian journalists and spoke on agricultural matters. He spoke of some basic issues of the party's agrarian policy in connection with the new economic mechanism and devoted special attention to implementing the scientific-technical achievements in practice and the improvement of team work organization in agriculture. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 28 May 80 AU]

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL CONFERENCE--A conference on automatic railroad car-coupling has begun in Varna. Specialists from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are attending. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 28 May 80 AU]

RUDE PRAVO SCORES CARTER, U.S. MILITARY POLICY

LD290920 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Prague--The general crisis of capitalism has naturally changed the position and role of the United States in the present world developments, RUDE PRAVO said today in an analysis of the Carter doctrine.

The belated and subjectivist evaluation of the consequences of this development for the activities of the ruling political group in the U.S. has led to a crisis of the U.S. global strategic concept. RUDE PRAVO pointed out that the U.S. is trying to reverse the process of restructuring of international relations. In an effort to gain military supremacy over the USSR, the U.S. quite ignores the changed role of the military factor. It quite ignores the revolution in war technology, simply everything that makes every realistically-thinking politician believe that peaceful coexistence has no reasonable alternative.

The daily said that the Carter administration concentrates on launching new rounds of the arms race, tries to make use of the Maoist collusion with extreme rightists, of the anti-Sovietism of the Chinese leadership and its opposition against detente. At the same time it strives to create regional hotbeds of tension in the developing world, which could play the part of detonator in the crisis in international relations.

The period of the military blackmail of the socialist countries, one of the most pronounced cold war expressions, cannot be repeated in conditions of the scientific-technological revolution, the daily stressed and added that if the present approaches of the Carter administration have a long-term character, they could isolate the United States also in the community of the advanced capitalist countries.

HUSAK RECEIVES PDRY MINISTER OF DEFENSE

LD291527 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1430 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague castle today Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, alternate member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In the comradely atmosphere of a friendly meeting, they examined some questions of mutual interest and reviewed the results to date of mutual co-operation, which is developing successfully to the benefit of the people of both countries. In assessing the current international situation, they stressed the importance accorded by both sides to a just solution to the problems of the Middle East in the interest of ensuring lasting peace and the security of the nations of this important part of the world.

HUSAK, DZUR RECEIVE LIBYAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Received by Dzur

LD291050 Prague CTK in English 0954 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Prague--Visiting commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brigadier [as received] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, was received on Thursday by Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur.

During their meeting held in a friendly atmosphere they exchanged information on the political development in their countries and discussed the present situation in the world.

The Libyan representative laid a wreath to the grave of the unknown warrior in a ceremony at which he was accompanied by Czechoslovak deputy minister of defence, Lieutenant-General Jozef Remek.

Received by Husak

LD291532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1430 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague castle today also Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolutionary Command and commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, and his delegation. In the course of a friendly and open conversation, they exchanged views on some questions of interest to both sides.

The anti-imperialist stands adopted by Libya, as a member of the Steadfastness Front, in an effort to achieve a just settlement in the Middle East were appreciated and full support was expressed for the struggle of the people of Palestine in asserting of its justified rights.

HUSAK, STROUGAL RECEIVE IRAQ'S 'IZZAT IBRAHIM

LD281428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] At Prague castle today the president of the republic, Gustav Husak, accompanied by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, received the vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, 'Izzat Ibrahim. In the course of a friendly conversation they assessed the results so far of Czechoslovak-Iraqi cooperation and examined possibilities of a further all-round development of mutual relations.

They noted in an exchange of opinions in the current international situation that Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Iraq have identical or close attitudes on the solution of important international problems. They consider as the most important demand today a halt to the arms race and an achievement of progress in disarmament. The two countries resolutely advocate a continuation of the process of detente, relaxation of tension and strengthening of peace and security in the world.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Iraq paid particular attention to problems of the Middle East and stressed that a just and lasting peace will be achieved only through a general settlement of all principal issues while respecting the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

BILAK BIDS FAREWELL TO HERBERT MIES

LD291412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1330 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The delegation of the German Communist Party headed by its chairman, Herbert Mies, which was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague today. At the airport, it was seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

KARKOSZKA, PZPR DELEGATION LEAVE FOR HOME

AU290927 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 May 80 p 2

[CTK report: "Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] On the second day of its visit to Prague, the delegation of the Warsaw PZPR City Committee led by A. Karkoszka, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the Warsaw PZPR City Committee, paid a visit to the old town city hall. In the presence of A. Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, the delegation was received by Prague Mayor Z. Zuska. During a comradely meeting they stressed the importance of multilateral cooperation between national committees, offices of chief architects, mass transit offices and other institutions of the two capitals. The members of the Polish delegation also acquainted themselves with Prague's development.

The Warsaw PZPR City Committee left Prague for home yesterday.

HAVLIN RECEIVES VISITING SCIENTIFIC DELEGATIONS

LD290958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague yesterday heads of delegations of the academies of sciences of the socialist countries and officials of the central committees of fraternal parties, who are attending a conference of deputy chairmen of the academies of sciences of the socialist countries. They have been discussing jointly principal questions concerning mutual coordination of scientific research in social sciences in the period covering next 5 years.

CPCZ GREETS FIFTH SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU290922 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 May 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Message of Greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Syrian Communist Party"]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the delegates to the Fifth Congress of the Syrian Communist Party. The message says, among other things, that the congress of the Syrian communists is taking place at a time of difficult struggle for the Arab people against the consequences of imperialist-Zionist aggression and against the capitulationist policy of the class allies of imperialism in the ranks of the Arab countries. In this merciless struggle your country, the Syrian Arab Republic, plays the role of the vanguard of anti-imperialist forces. Your party, as a consistent patriotic force, has always stood in the front ranks of fighters for Syria's freedom and independence. As an internationalist force it has been actively contributing to the struggle for the just cause of the Arab nations. The CPCZ and Czechoslovak people attentively follow the building efforts of the Syrian people and their struggle for a socialist future. The firm bond among all progressive sectors of the Syrian Arab Republic, associated in the progressive National Front, is the guarantee of new successes on the path to a just social order. The Syrian Communist Party has always been a firm link of the international communist and workers movement, closely cooperating with the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries, particularly with the great party of Lenin--the CPSU. Czechoslovak communists highly value the cooperation and friendship that is developing between our two parties.

CZECHS REMINDED OF PRIVILEGES, DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP

AU281202 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Meaning of Our Citizenship"]

[Text] Our fatherland, the CSSR--a fortress on the outpost of the class-divided world, divided by the barrier of the Sumava primeval forests. Its freedom was born in the uprising in the Slovak mountains, in the smoke of the Prague barricades in 1945, on the armor of Soviet tanks, and its socialist character crystallized in the snowflakes of the frosty February of 1948. Our country has been breathing freely for 35 years now. Throughout the world one can hear the clear voice of its choir of 15 million, dominated by the legacy of the militant Hussite hymn and the peaceful melody of Smetana's Vltava.

For 35 years now its anvils have sounded freely in the very heart of Europe, in the fatherland of Jan Zizka and Klement Gottwald. On them is forged the steel and determination to overcome difficulties and to multiply its riches with creative work. It is a great honor to be a citizen of this country, a secure haven for good and diligent people.

Every one of us should be proud to have been born on soil hallowed by the heroism of our ancestors and divested of the exploitation of man by man--in a country where all people are equal before the law, where they enjoy equal rights and have equal duties, where citizens participate in administering the state in the broadest possible implementation of socialist democracy and, at the same time, in the various organizations of the National Front and in its fullblooded political and social life.

However, there are among us citizens who are not worthy of being called citizens of the socialist republic. If there were a line in front of the door for privileges and special favors arising from the achievements of our system, they would certainly be elbowing to get to the head of it. Alas, when it comes to the fulfillment of duties, they would not elbow. We would find them cringing somewhere in the back, trying not to be noticed.

To be a citizen of Socialist Czechoslovakia--that rings proud, and at the same time carries obligations. It does not mean just carrying an identity card. There is much more to real socialist citizenship than that--profound ethical values, discipline, love for the fatherland and active participation in its construction. There is the zeal of patriots-internationalists who in Wolker's [Czech proletarian poet] manner do not hesitate to unsheath their hearts for the struggle for a better tomorrow and who remain true to the progressive legacy of revolutionary traditions and to class brotherhood sealed with blood on battlefields.

We have enough people--communists and nonparty people--with clear-cut views and socialist stances in our country. The fatherland values very highly their pioneering work and the selflessness of the heroes of socialist labor, inventors, innovators, rank-and-file workers.... It deservedly bestows on them high orders and decorations for their work. After all, their work not only benefits society but also raises the standard of living of their families as well as all of us. By their committed attitude they also beneficially influence the thinking of the rest of their fellow citizens. Our country needs wise and courageous people just as it needs salt; we need builders of new expressways, leaders who will take us to the horizons of communism, and hard workers who selflessly offer all their talent and abilities and who display a pleasing and friendly attitude toward their fellow citizens.

Citizens in name only, those who appear only in the columns of statistics, are no good to our country. The same applies to the flag-waving crybabies and the hurrah-patriots, cringing in fear behind a tree after the first blow. Also, what good to us are citizens who succumb to the moldy sentiments of the good old times long since past, to a defeatist frame of mind when difficulties--logically accompanying the 1980's--arise? What good to us are poltroons swallowing the slander of our class enemies? Such behavior is undignified for a citizen of a socialist country. It would be downright inordinate at a moment when we are fighting many shortcomings to withdraw into the shell of one's microscopic self, to foster the cult of personal advantage and comfort in a little house of threadbare illusions, and not to fight like a man for a great cause.

Our country does not deserve ingratitude from any of its citizens. In particular, we must not permit it to be belittled by all those reactionaries with all their complexes about being a small citizen of an insignificant country. Our country always has been and still is great because of the achievements of its people and because of the riches and the beauty of nature, its glorious history and the jewels of its cultural monuments, and the stormy changes of the present and the joyous prospects for the future.

We owe it respect, just as children to their mother. We are obliged to defend and to take care of it and not to abandon it at times of harsh tests; to enrich it with the spirit of romanticists who do not sigh but make their bold dreams come true free of inhibitions thus opening the gates to a new life, a life free of prejudice and the damned misery of the past.

He who cheats and slanders his homeland, who slows down its advance and selfishly exploits its reserves, who swindels, schemes and pretends to be a good citizen, who casts away the flagstaff of the red banner and humbly kow-tows to the idols of the West is not a patriot. The words of Maxim Gorkiy apply to such people: Only heroes are beneficial for our life since the era of parasites is over; not philistines decaying in the cells of their sealed off dwellings, spiritual emigrants, but enthusiastic people burning with a clear and pure flame.

Everyone, regardless of his political belief, is obliged to do something useful for his homeland, to brighten up through industry the colors of the picture of our home country because all of us are representatives of our country and we represent it at home and abroad. With our conduct and with famous products, each of us contributes to our country's cultural and scientific development, to its prominent standing in the world forum and to the implementation of the revolutionary legacy. In our homeland there are no small citizens and no second-rate places. Each place is in its own way a strategic post on the map of our socialist life. Each citizen has an important and irreplacable mission at his worksite and deserves admiration and respect for his honest work and his commitment to the well-being of this country. Everyone--be he aware of it or not--is a soldier on the front of the class struggle, where he decides about the preservation of peace on the earth and about the happy future of our descendants.

Czechoslovakia can justly take pride in many outstanding people. They stood emptyhanded at the threshold of its freedom, shared its predicament and in time of hardships looked up with hope to the dawn of the socialist present. They grasped the meaning of their citizenship. Let us take Comrade Sona Dvorakova, deputy chairman of the town national committee in Vejprty in Chomutov District. Her declaration of love for her country is simple: "Since my childhood I have been living in the Krusne Hory mountain range area, at the frontier of friendship and internationalist comradeship." [paragraph continues]

"Nothing in the world could make me change my home. I would not be able to sleep peacefully if I did not do at least a little deed for my country every day. Our citizens here do not want just to moan about their problems. They grapple with them, eliminate them and beautify the environment to improve our lives. That is also what we instil in the minds of our young people."

Only such people are of great value to their homeland. Only people who are fighting in the front ranks, socialist citizens who--as is often the case--do not excel in the showiness of their gestures or in the refinement of rhetorics but, all the more so, in their zeal and in the ability to deliver magnificent work. People who are not afraid to speak out openly against malfeasance and to cope with production shortfalls, people who do not give up but persist and passionately defend the noble communist ideas. Their will is imbued with the captivating mosaic of deeds, with the full-blooded fresco of life.

At the 15th session of the party's Central Committee, Comrade Vasil Bilak tellingly characterized the features typical of the socialist person. He is a citizen who "does not isolate himself and does not seal himself off in the private sphere, but takes an active part in the solution of all social problems and sensitively shares the problems of his collective as well as the joys and the worries of his community, his region and society as a whole."

Yes, it is a noble feeling to be a citizen of the CSSR. It gives one pride and also an obligation. Our communist party and all of us will always support and express trust in people of moral qualities, in citizens who are capable of captivating others by the force of personal example, by revolutionary zeal and by the courage to destroy outdated myths and relics, not to lose heart and to accomplish ever new successes for the good of their country; in the citizen of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

CTK REVIEWS COOPERATION WITH CEMA

LD261815 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Prague--The development of economy and living standards in Czechoslovakia is directly linked with the deepening of participation in the international division of labour. Involvement in the socialist integration of the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) is pivotal in this effort.

Cooperation with the CMEA makes it possible for Czechoslovakia to solve energy and raw material problems with a long-term outlook, to deepen specialization and cooperation in production, to exchange the latest scientific and technological knowledge. This is particularly important now, when the raw material and energy crisis worsens the conditions in the world market.

Since 1970, the trade exchange between Czechoslovakia and other CMEA countries has risen 2.8 times, and with the Soviet Union even three times. Long-term contracts with CMEA countries provide for covering most raw material and energy needs of the Czechoslovak economy. In the last 30 years, the Soviet Union supplied Czechoslovakia with almost 200 million tons of oil, 31000 million cubic meters of gas and more than 210 million tons of iron ore.

Czechoslovakia's participation in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipe-line has secured annual supplies of 15,500 million cubic metres of gas for twenty years. Czechoslovakia now participates in the construction of a nuclear power plant in Khmelnitskiy in the Ukraine which will supply it annually with 3,600 million kwh of electric power after completion. Czechoslovakia buys most of iron ore in the Soviet Union, manganese ore in Bulgaria, sulphur in Poland. Potassium fertilizers are imported from the G.D.R. and the USSR.

Czechoslovakia exports to the CMEA countries also some raw materials, mainly coke and magnesite. The Czechoslovak industry participates in the production of reactors and other nuclear power plant equipment which it will export to Hungary, G.D.R., Soviet Union and other countries. On the basis of a Moscow international investment bank credit Czechoslovakia is extending its production of tatra heavy duty lorries--a considerable part of the extended production is designed for the CMEA states. Prerequisites are being gradually created for the promotion of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and other CMEA countries, for raising efficient and serial production by increases in the supplies of specialized products. The whole production of heavy duty lorries is concentrated in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, 95 percent of excavator production in Poland and the USSR, and some 80 percent of bus production in Hungary and the USSR.

BRATISLAVA, KIEV ECONOMIC SCHOOLS SIGN PROTOCOL

AU290931 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 May 80 p 2

[Report in Column "International Relations"]

[Text] The 1981-85 plan on mutual cooperation between the university-level School of Economics of Bratislava and the Institute of National Economy of Kiev foresees the expansion of cooperation, particularly in the sphere of perfecting the system of planned national economic management. A protocol on this document, which expands mutual friendly relations between the two socialist economics institutions, was signed by their rectors L. Rendos and L. Andreev in Bratislava yesterday.

EXPERIMENTING, NONEXPERIMENTING UNIT RESULTS COMPARED

AU291323 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 May 80 p 2

[Svatopluk Smutny article in the column "We Comment": "What the Experiment Teaches"]

[Summary] Some industrial enterprises are now recalculating for their own information their economic results according to the principles of the perfected system of planned management that will go into effect at the beginning of next year. Such a comparison reveals the shortcomings in their management and organization and draws attention to the greatest problems they will be facing as of next January.

The enterprises taking part in the economic experiment designed to raise the quality of efficiency of production have been implementing many of the principles of the perfected system for more than 2 years and are thus better prepared for the transition to the new system. The difference between the performance of the experimenting and nonexperimenting enterprises can be illustrated for instance by a comparison of the share of poor quality products. [paragraph continues]

This was the subject of a study carried out by the Czechoslovak State Bank in all organizations of industry and the construction sector.

"Last year the losses caused by poor quality production in those organizations amounted to 0.2 percent of output. As a consequence, wage funds of organizations with evident poor quality production were also reduced by 0.2 percent of the planned volume of wage funds. And now let us take a look at the economic production units taking part in the experiment. Production in these units was not completely satisfactory, but the losses caused by poor quality production amounted to only 0.08 percent of the output, which was 2.5 times less. This is telling evidence that the experiment has led to higher quality."

The study also revealed that in some enterprises with extraordinarily high losses caused by poor quality production great effort will have to be made for management and workers to adopt the principles of the perfected system as their own. That applies, for instance, to the Tatramat Poprad enterprise, where losses amounted to 12.1 percent of output; to Tesla Orava with 11 percent; to Calex Zlate Moravce with 6.5 percent; to the Mlada Boleslav automobile works national enterprise with 2.5 percent and so forth. In the aforementioned enterprises the volume of wage funds was reduced by 9.6 percent and by 10 percent, 3.5 percent and 3.7 percent respectively. These cuts naturally had to be reflected in remuneration.

"The principles of the perfected system of management and planning specify that the share of wage funds dependent upon efficiency and quality is being increased from the present 4 percent to 20 percent. That means that it will be possible to remunerate in a more pronounced manner flawless work and--on the other hand, naturally--also to penalize more palpably poor quality.

"The wage policy sphere will be very sensitive and also probably full of conflicts next year. And yet precisely in this sphere it will be of supreme importance to observe discipline and the rules of the game. After all, even under present conditions, which are much less demanding than those that will go into effect next year, there are shortcomings in the development of wages, which forced the Czechoslovak State Bank to intensify its sanctions. For 15 percent of all organizations it introduced monthly control of wages and in 2,060 instances it reduced the contribution to remuneration funds by a total of Kcs76.4 million. In the experimenting economic production units the reduction amounted only to Kcs8.2 million. The bank applied sanctions against several dozens of organizations for violating wage and planning discipline by charging them higher interest rates and in several other dozen organizations it introduced a ceiling on the volume of wage funds that they may not exceed."

It is true that the development of wages has been adversely affected by energy supply problems at the beginning of 1979. In an effort to make up for production shortfalls the enterprises handled wage funds wastefully, without ensuring a proportionate increase in the productivity of labor. However, it seems that this practice persists: Even this year the ratio between the growth of labor productivity and the growth of wages is very unfavorable.

The enterprises now comparing their present results with next year's rules should draw the necessary conclusions from this comparison. "It would also be useful to inform the working people of the results of the comparison and explain to them on the basis of those facts what the perfected system of planned management will demand of them. For those who can work honestly, efficiently and produce good quality the new rules will not be a bogey. And for the others? They will have to realize that conciliatory egalitarianism will get us nowhere. [paragraph continues]

"Meeting the demands for maintenance of the high standard of living will only be possible if we create more resources and create them more efficiently and in better quality, and that is what the new system is all about."

COAL DEPOSITS, EXTRACTION DIFFICULTIES DISCUSSED

AU290932 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 May 80 p 5

[Ivan Soukup article: "Geology's Contribution to the Development of the Fuel-Power Sphere; New Bases of Coal Extraction"]

[Summary] "One of the most important raw materials for our national economy is coal." From the geological viewpoint, the extraction policy for the next few years has been satisfactorily determined.

"The registered geological reserves of solid fuel, if they could all be utilized, would suffice for another century, but the fact is that only part of them can be extracted, and as for black coal, only the smaller part" because of extraction technicalities and the costs involved.

In the last few years two significant new black coal deposits have been released for extraction--in Frentstat-West, near the southern edge of the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin; and Slany in central Bohemia. They should continue the tasks of the extraction fields in the Kladno area and of some extraction facilities in the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin. In eastern Bohemia black coal deposits are being investigated in Syrenov, in the Semily area. These should cater local coal needs. However, this involves certain difficulties because the area is important for agriculture and the water economy.

In the North Bohemian brown coal basin the opening of new giant collieries requires extensive geological preparation. In the Cheb area the extraction possibilities must be calculated with regard to the interests of spa springs and the water economy. In the lignites area in Southern Moravia one must take into account both the interests of the water economy and those of agriculture. "In these areas the geological reserves are assessed at 2 billion tons of brown coal and lignite. In collaboration with other bodies it will now be necessary to assess the possibilities of extracting at least a part of the reserves mentioned, without upsetting the values of living environment in the first place."

The progressing mechanization is making the problem of the best possible and fullest utilization of all extracted reserves increasingly difficult. No machine can achieve the most complete extraction as a miner could in the past. The socialist labor brigades of the CSSR's geology are striving to cope with the problem.

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESSES KOSICE AKTIV

LD280900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0500 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] An aktiv in Kosice yesterday, attended by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the party Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, reviewed the reconstruction of blast furnace No 2 in the east Slovak ironworks.

The reconstruction, which will affect this year's output of 10.5 million tons of pig iron while reducing the consumption of coke to 490 kilograms per ton of iron, was appraised by (Oto Tomasu), enterprise director of the east Slovak ironworks.

Above all he stressed, the records, ranging from the preparation of designs to the firing of the new furnace, 115 days after its shutdown--is a feat unparalleled in the world. Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic described in his speech the reconstruction of blast furnace No 2 as an exemplary modern solution. He stressed that a more rapid increase in the effectiveness of production and quality of all work is a constant task in our national economy.

LENART ADDRESSES 28 MAY ECONOMIC SEMINAR

LD290910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0330 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] A Slovak seminar on the current tasks of economic propaganda and agitation in the field of scientific and technological development opened in Povazska Bystrica yesterday. The seminar was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The main report, delivered by Julius Pavlis, deputy Slovak minister of development and technology, pointed with critical exactingness to the fact that the results of scientific and technological development achieved to date do not correspond, despite overall successes, to the means expended and to the possibilities and requirements of the development of a socialist society.

Representatives of the party, public life and leading specialists gave their speeches in which they discussed various measures to improve the system of planned management of the national economy and its influence on speeding up scientific and technological development. Comrade Jozef Lenart stressed at the close of yesterday's debate that there is a need for a comprehensive concept of political and ideological-educational work in the current stage of building an advanced socialist society. He underlined the need to raise the effectiveness and quality of work in all areas of the national economy and devoted a great deal of attention to the drafting of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO HAJEK ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

LD281624 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1430 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today in Prague presented the Order of the Republic to Vaclav Hajek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the central Bohemian region. It was awarded to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his longstanding political and public activity in building socialism.

Comrade Gustav Husak, on behalf of the party Central Committee and his own behalf, sincerely congratulated Comrade Vaclav Hajek on his birthday and paid tribute to his devoted, meritorious activity in important party and public posts. He wished him success in his responsible work for the benefit of the further development of our socialist society and good health and happiness in his personal life. Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has also congratulated Comrade Vaclav Hajek on his birthday and presented to him a letter of greetings from the Federal Assembly.

SINDERMANN ACTIVITIES IN VIENNA REPORTED

Received by Scharf

LD292104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber, had a friendly talk in Vienna on Thursday with Erwin Scharf, secretary of the Austrian Communist Party.

Horst Sindermann conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the Austrian communists which Erwin Scharf reciprocated. The secretary briefed his guest on the activities of the communist party in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social security.

Visit to Historical Sites

LD292213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Vienna--(ADN correspondent)--A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber led by its president, Horst Sindermann, paid a visit to the documentation archive of the Austrian resistance in Vienna today and familiarized themselves with the people's freedom struggle.

Director Herbert Steiner conducted the guests round the permanent exhibition of the archive, in which documentation and photos not only show the crimes of the Hitler fascists in Austria but also point to the dangers which emanate from neo-Nazi organizations, especially in the FRG.

In the course of the third day of their stay in Vienna the members of the GDR People's Chamber also visited several places of historical interest in the Austrian capital, including the Hofburg.

In the evening Horst Sindermann gave a dinner for his host, National Council President Anton Benya.

HONECKER HOSTS RECEPTION MARKING YOUTH FESTIVAL

Pastukhov Comment

LD252253 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpts] Karl-Marx-Stadt--After the powerful demonstration by young people in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Erich Honecker gave a reception on Sunday. Guests at the gathering in the town hall were members of the official Soviet and GDR festival delegations as well as guests of honor.

Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Leninist Komsomol, described the GDR as a powerful outpost of peace in Europe. He expressed the hope that the firm and indestructible friendship between the two countries would continue in future, together with the other countries of the socialist community, to secure peace.

At the end of the reception, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, drew attention to the deep friendship and fraternity which linked the FDJ and the Komsomol. No force in the world could divide this alliance.

Honecker Toast

AU281704 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 80 p 2

[Apparent text of toast made by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a dinner given for representatives of the FDJ and Komsomol delegations attending the fifth friendship festival of the GDR and USSR youth, on 25 May in the townhall of Karl-Marx-Stadt--"The Militant Alliance Komsomol-FDJ Bears Rich Fruit"]

[Text] Dear Soviet guests, dear friends and comrades: Allow me to welcome you most cordially at this meeting on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers. We are all deeply impressed by the great manifestation of friendship between the USSR and the GDR youth which we have just witnessed. I am sure everyone here agrees with me when I say that here in Karl-Marx-Stadt it has been proven yet again that the militant alliance of the Komsomol and the FDJ is bearing rich fruit. I can also stress this from my own experience, since I have been both a member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany and of the Leninist Komsomol in 1930-31, inter alia during my work in Magnitogorsk. Thus I have worked in both youth associations, and as a result, the cooperation and friendship expressed here moves me deeply.

What many did not dare to still hope for during World War II became a reality with the liberation of the peoples from the yoke of fascism by the glorious Soviet Army--the firm inviolable friendship between the youth of the great Soviet country and the youth of the new, the socialist Germany, the GDR. The youth of our two countries are energetically implementing the legacy of Red October, the heritage of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War and the antifascist resistance struggle. Antifascism has become a symbol of the firm unshakeable friendship between our peoples.

The Komsomol, the youth of the country of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and the FDJ, the young generation from the country of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, are continuing the militant traditions of the CPSU and the SED in a worthy fashion. They are standing in the foremost front in building socialism and communism, in the struggle for securing peace and in the joint protection of the achievements of our peoples.

This is a beautiful cause, all the more so since the fraternal community of the GDR and the Soviet Union cannot be shaken by anybody of anything. Today's demonstration of the youth in Karl-Marx-Stadt should serve as a lesson to who ever harbors any doubts about this. This fraternal community assumes a particular importance at a time when it becomes all too apparent that the most aggressive circles of imperialism balk at grasping the teachings of history. But this does not change anything in the course of world history. The GDR, firmly linked with the USSR and all socialist fraternal countries, will make its contribution to the protection of socialism and the safeguarding of peace at all times. If we look back on the past decades we note again and again that since Red October it is not imperialism but socialism that has determined world history.

The fraternal alliance of the forces rallied around the Soviet Union, the alliance of the peoples advocating peace, strengthens our firm optimism that our peoples will continue to be able to pursue their constructive work in peace. An important indication of this, dear friends of the FDJ and the Komsomol, emanates from your meeting. The fifth festival is not yet concluded, but we may already note that it has turned a new leaf in the book of our friendship. [paragraph continues]

For this I want to most cordially thank the participants, the organizers and the hosts in the name of our party's Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers.

And now, dear friends and comrades, I would like to ask you--despite the fact that the youth organizations of our two countries generally throw down the gauntlet to alcohol--I should like to ask you to raise your glasses to:

--The firm friendship between the FDJ and the Leninist Komsomol;

--The inviolable fraternal alliance of the GDR with the USSR;

--The militant community of our Marxist-Leninist parties;

--To the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, our friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

USSR'S PASTUKHOV ATTENDS SOVIET EMBASSY DINNER; DEPARTURE

AU291201 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 80 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador in the GDR gave a dinner on Tuesday [27 May] in honor of the Komsomol delegation currently visiting the GDR to attend the fifth festival of friendship between the USSR and the GDR youth, headed by Boris Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Communist Youth Association of the Soviet Union.

The dinner was attended by Paul Verner, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Heinz Kessler, GDR deputy defense minister; Wolfgang Herger, Central Committee department chief; GDR aviator Sigmund Jaehn; general of the army, Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; general of the army, Ivan Shavrov, deputy supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the GDR's National People's Army; and diplomats of the Soviet Embassy. In their toasts, Petr Abrasimov, Paul Verner, Boris Pastukhov and Egon Krenz underscored the significance of the Komsomol-FDJ alliance.

Boris Pastukhov left the GDR for Moscow on Tuesday night.

CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BERLIN

FL281646 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Armando Hart, minister of culture and member of the PCC Politburo, arrived today in Berlin from Sofia, where he attended a meeting of socialist countries' culture ministers. Hart made the trip with his GDR counterpart Joachim Hoffmann, member of the Social Unity Party of Germany's Central Committee, and was received at the Schenefeld airport by Culture Vice Minister Werner Rackwitz.

Also welcoming the Cuban minister was Cuba's charge d'affaires in the GDR, Mirta Alonso, and other Cuban Embassy officials.

PORTUGUESE STUDY DELEGATION'S VISIT 4-10 MAY REVIEWED

LD281345 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 15 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "PCP Delegation's Visit to GDR"]

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee a Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] study delegation headed by Domingos Abrantes, member of the PCP Central Committee Political Commission and Secretariat, visited the GDR 4-10 May.

During its visit, which concerned in particular aspects of trade unions and social policy in the GDR, the PCP delegation acquainted itself directly with the victories achieved by the people of the GDR and with the SED's leading role in building developed socialism in its country.

The delegation visited the Rostock Bezirk on the Baltic, where it was received by the respective SED district directorate. In Berlin the delegation had a meeting with an SED Central Committee delegation headed by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, in which Fritz Bock of the Central Committee and SED Trade Unions and Social Policy Department chief also took part.

In the course of this meeting the two delegations exchanged views on aspects of the domestic situation in their respective countries and of their respective parties' activity.

Broaching some aspects of the international situation, the two delegations reaffirmed their respective parties' solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism and for independence and social progress, as well as their determination to continue to uphold peace and disarmament.

This delegation's visit constitutes a further strengthening of the close ties of friendship and cooperation existing between the PCP and the SED on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

AXEN AFFIRMS SED SOLIDARITY WITH BOLIVIAN CP

LD272103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member Hermann Axen and First Secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee Jorge Kolle affirmed their parties' solidarity with the Cuban people during a meeting in Berlin on Tuesday. Kolle is presently visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

Both politicians stressed that U.S. imperialism by its current course of confrontation is also trying to check the process of liberating the peoples of Latin America from fascist dictatorships, reactionary regimes and imperialist domination. They praised the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty signatory states and the appeal by the Paris meeting of European communist and worker's parties as fresh strong incentives for securing peace by means of political and military detente. Axen and Kolle particularly condemned the Brussels NATO missile decision and the imperialists' inflammatory campaign against the defense of revolutionary development in Afghanistan. During the meeting the development of cooperation between the SED and Bolivian Communist Party was agreed.

SCHUERER RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE PARTY OFFICIAL

LD292050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1927 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, today received Marcelino dos Santos, member of the FRELIMO permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Affairs. The guest is staying in Berlin at the head of a delegation.

During the very cordial talk the two sides expressed the view that political and economic relations between the GDR and Mozambique have further deepened, especially since the visit to Mozambique in 1979 by the party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker.

It was noted that the close cooperation of the two countries' planning bodies and steps to coordinate plans will help to ensure the stable development of economic cooperation.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES ZAMBIAN MINISTER OF HEALTH

LD292054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1723 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Berlin--First Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski today received Zambian Minister of Health Rajah Kunda, who is at present visiting the GDR.

In a friendly atmosphere views were exchanged on the development of the international situation and on bilateral questions. The two sides paid tribute to the excellent state of the close and friendly relations between the SED and the United National Independence Party of Zambia, between the GDR and the Republic of Zambia, and discussed their further development, particularly in the field of health.

Werner Krolikowski and Rajah Kunda underlined the common fundamental stands of the GDR and Zambia on the decisive questions of the present for safeguarding peace and for the mobilization of forces for social progress in the world.

FRG RESEARCH MINISTER MEETS WITH WEIZ, TALKS WITH HAGER

Received by Weiz

AU291155 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology received Dr Volker Hauff, FRG minister for research and technology, for a talk on Tuesday [27 May]. Dr Herbert Weiz informed his guest about the role of science and technology in the GDR. On the same day, Minister Hauff visited research establishments of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin. Later he met the president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, Dr Werner Scheler, in his office. In the evening, Dr Herbert Weiz gave a dinner in honor of his guest. This was attended by Dr Michael Kohl, deputy foreign affairs minister, Dr Werner Scheler, president of the Academy of Sciences, and Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR.

Federal Minister Dr Hauff, who is visiting the GDR for several days at the invitation of Dr Herbert Weiz, will inspect research, production and cultural establishments in Leipzig, Dresden and Halle in the next few days.

Press Conference Held

LD281308 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] East Berlin--Following his talks in East Berlin, Federal Research Minister Volker Hauff (SPD) underlined the common interest shared by the Federal Republic and the GDR in continuing the policy of detente. After a 1 and 1/2 hour meeting with SED Politburo member Kurt Hager, Hauff told journalists today that the relationship between the two German states has "become an important buttress for preserving peace between East and West."

His talks showed that the GDR, like the FRG, has no interest in escalation or agitation, Hauff said. Despite their differing views on the international situation, both sides are trying together to remove tensions. He named as an example of the differing views the assessment of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and NATO's rearmament decision. He strongly put forward the Federal Republic's stand on these issues.

Hauff, who arrived in East Berlin on Tuesday for a 4-day visit to the GDR at the invitation of Minister For Science and Technology Herbert Weiz, described the atmosphere of his discussion with Hager as friendly. While maintaining their (?own) standpoints on international issues, there was also mutual understanding. The GDR regards Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's planned visit to Moscow in a very positive light and hopes for a meeting between the chancellor and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker in continuation of their discussion in Belgrade at the beginning of May.

Hager, speaking to Western journalists before his discussion with Hauff, said that an opportunity for a meeting in the GDR between Schmidt and SED leader Honecker might arise before the end of this year.

Hauff, whose interlocutors also included Deputy Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss, said he was impressed by the openness with which the GDR expressed its interest in preserving peace, continuing the policy of detente and in the long-term development of mutual relations even in the present difficult international situation. Its own role was assessed in this respect in a very businesslike and reasoned manner, and the two German states' bonds with their respective alliances were taken into consideration.

On questions relating to his portfolio, Hauff said that the two sides expressed the will to reach a contractual agreement soon on cooperation in science and technology. With regard to the desired science agreement, which has been under negotiation since 1973, Hauff pointed out that the "key" to this lies neither in East Berlin nor in Bonn but in Moscow. A satisfactory ruling on West Berlin's inclusion is a prerequisite for the conclusion of this agreement with the GDR as well as with the Soviet Union. He hopes, however, for an agreement within the foreseeable future.

Hauff announced that he had invited Weiz to pay a return visit to the Federal Republic. A date for this has yet to be fixed. Areas of possible cooperation between the Federal Republic and the GDR, according to Hauff, include cancer research in particular. The GDR is particularly interested in this, as well as, on a general basis, cooperation in science and technology, in non-nuclear energy research, for example.

The East Berlin part of Hauff's visit ended this afternoon with a luncheon given by the head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, State Secretary Gunter Gaus. Also present at the meeting were Hager, Weiz and Rauchfuss. Afterwards, Hauff traveled to Leipzig and from there he plans to go to Dresden on Thursday.

Hager Comments

LD281007 Hamburg DPA in German 0917 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] East Berlin--In the opinion of SED Politburo member Kurt Hager, relations between the two German states still represent a ray of light with regard to the difficult international situation. Hager told journalists in East Berlin this morning prior to a discussion with Federal Research Minister Volker Hauff that the fact that this meeting is taking place should be regarded as a positive factor.

Answering a question about a possible meeting in the GDR between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, Hager said that an opportunity for this might arise before the end of this year. He had heard with satisfaction that Schmidt is soon to visit Moscow. In reply to the question of whether a meeting would take place between the federal chancellor and SED leader before the summer break, Hager answered evasively that the date must be agreed between Schmidt and Honecker.

Hager, who is party secretary is in charge of science and culture, spoke of possible cooperation between the two German states in many fields, mentioning in this respect the econoric as well as scientific field. Somewhat problematical at the moment is the sport situation, the politician said, alluding to the Federal Republic's boycott of the Olympic games this summer. Hager, who is one of the top SED leaders, was speaking in a very relaxed atmosphere in the presence of Hauff and the head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, State Secretary Guenter Gaus, to journalists from the Federal Republic, a limited number of whom were able to observe the federal minister's reception in the SED Central Committee building.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH POLAND REPORTED

LD291416 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1330 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Talks on developing economic relations between the GDR and Poland were held in Berlin today. First Deputy Premier Werner Krolikowski received the Polish minister for foreign trade and maritime economy, Dr Ryszard Karski. The two sides stressed that on the basis of agreements concluded at the highest level, economic and scientific-technological cooperation have been strengthened in many fields. During the exchange of views, also attended by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and Polish Ambassador Stefan Olszowski, other opportunities for cooperation were discussed.

AXEN RECEIVES VISITING LCY OFFICIAL

LD292114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday received Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for a talk. Janzic is in the GDR on a working visit at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

During the discussion, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, there was a detailed exchange of information on the policy of the SED and the LCY and on a wide range of international questions.

The two sides advocated resolute action by all peace-loving and progressive forces to safeguard international peace. It was agreed that true to the spirit of the meetings and agreements between Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito the friendly relations between the two parties be deepened and cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia expanded in all spheres. To this end a plan on the exchange of delegations and experiences between the two parties for 1980-81 was agreed.

GDR, OTHERS ATTEND FIRST AFGHAN TEACHERS CONGRESS

AU281242 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 80 p 5

[Text] Kabul (ADN correspondent)--Afghanistan's first central teachers congress concluded after 3 days of discussions on Monday [26 May] in Kabul. Some 400 educationists discussed the implementation of the fundamental changes in the education system which had recently been decided.

Delegations from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the PDRY attended the congress as guests. In a talk, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, emphasized that the number of pupils had doubled since the April revolution in spite of the serious problems.

HONECKER GREETS AAPSO CONFERENCE IN COLOMBO

LD231048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0207 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman has sent a greetings message to the international solidarity conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) for independence, security and socioeconomic progress, held in Colombo. The message pays tribute to the significant contribution made by the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America to peace.

The message points to the danger inherent in the arms race advocated by the imperialist forces. "The united action of all peace-loving, democratic and anti-imperialist forces against this aggressive policy, which runs counter to the national interests of the peoples and their peaceful cooperation, is our common objective. The GDR has always been by the side of all those who fight for political independence and social progress, for the national rights of the peoples, against aggression and oppression by imperialist, colonialist and racist forces."

In conclusion Erich Honecker reaffirms that the GDR will continue "to do everything to promote and consolidate even further the relations between the states and the peoples in the spirit of mutual respect, friendship and solidarity."

TECHNICIANS RETURN AFTER TRAINING IN CITROEN WORKS

AU291428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 80 p 5

[Text] ADN correspondent--An important stage in implementing the treaty on building a universal joint shaft works by the French automobile concern Citroen in the GDR was concluded over the weekend. More than 50 skilled workers of the Sachsenring Zwickau Company returned home after attending several months of training on the new equipment in various parts of the concern.

Seeing them off, director Jean Charpentier stated that for Citroen cooperation with the GDR in such concrete terms had turned out to be a good contribution for the moving closer together of the peoples of the two countries and thus for detente in Europe. Peter Saupe, future production chief of the Zwickau-Mosel works, thanked the Citroen management and the French workers, foremen, techincians and engineers for the practical experience they had conveyed. The treaty on building the universal joint shaft works had been concluded in 1978 by the GDR's industrial equipment import organization, the Zwickau Sachsenring Company and Citroen.

STATE SECRETARY RECEIVES NEW BERLIN BISHOP

AU231143 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 80 p 2

["First Visit of the Bishop of Berlin"]

[Summary] "(Berlin ADN)--Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, received on Tuesday 20 May Dr Joachim Meisner, bishop of Berlin, for his first visit.

"In the course of the talks, which took place in an open-minded atmosphere, Bishop Dr Miesner stated that he wanted to further lead the bishopric in the spirit of his predecessor. He noted in this context that he would also in the future strive for good solutions to material problems in an open exchange of views and in mutual understanding."

State Secretary Gysi wished the new bishop good health and creative vigor. "He expressed confidence that the relations between state and church in the GDR will also in the future continue to develop positively.

"Present at the first visit were Hermann Kalb, the deputy of the state secretary, and Monsignor Gerhard Lange, head of the bishop's chancery."

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR BORDER VIOLATION

AU291147 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 80 p 2

["Border Violator Detained"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A woman violated the GDR state border on 23 May 1980 in the Zarretin area. She was detained.

The woman did not have identification papers on her. According to her own statement, she is FRG citizen Margitta Boehle.

She was handed over to the competent GDR organs for identification and for investigation of the details of the border violation.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU291148 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 80 p 2

["Customs Offence in Abuse of the Transit Agreement"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--FRG citizen Herbert Baetz, who has a criminal record, was arrested by GDR cutoms officials on 24 May 1980 at the Drewitz border checkpoint for a customs and foreign exchange offence. The perpetrator had attempted to smuggle antiques and other valuable goods from the GDR to the FRG, intentionally abusing the transit traffic. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

U.S. COMMERCE SECRETARY KLUTZNICK ARRIVES 29 MAY

LD291830 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI)--U.S. Trade Secretary Philip M. Klutznick arrived in Budapest on Thursday. He met Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress to review the development so far of Hungarian-American trade relations and they conducted talks about timely issues of trade and economic cooperation.

The Hungarian foreign minister and the U.S. trade secretary established that since the commercial agreement providing for the most favoured nation treatment came into operation, goods exchange between the two countries had dynamically developed. During the talks the partners exchanged views about the possibilities of further expanding economic ties between Hungary and the USA as well as about steps to be adopted towards this.

Meeting With Lazar, Officials

LD301112 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 29, (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received on Thursday in parliament Philip M. Klutznick, secretary of commerce of the United States of America. The meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; as well as by Harry Earl Bergold, ambassador of the USA in Budapest. The American minister was also received by Jozsef Marjai on Thursday. The cordial exchange of views was attended by Peter Veress and Harry Earl Bergold. At the talks they reviewed the situation of economic cooperation between the two countries, and the conceptions concerning the later period as well.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND--The Hungarian-Polish working group for domestic trade held a session in Budapest 20-23 May. It dealt with topical aspects of cooperation in trade between the two countries. Karoly Molnar, deputy minister of domestic trade, and Lucian Jaskolski, deputy minister of trade, signed a protocol at the conclusion of the talks. They concluded with satisfaction that the exchange of assorted goods in domestic trade between the two countries will be approximately 25 percent greater than last year and will be valued at close to 2 billion forints. The chairman of the working group spoke with appreciation of the function of the international restaurants Korczma Polska in Budapest and Cristal Budapest in Warsaw as well. The Polish delegation departed Budapest on Friday [23 May]. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 May 80 p 4 AU]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH GUINEA--Budapest, 26 May, MTI--Hungarian Deputy Minister of Health Imre Hutas was leading a health delegation on 19-25 May to the Republic of Guinea and signed an operation plan for the period 1980-81 about the implementation of a health cooperation agreement between the two countries. The delegation was received by President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 26 May 80 LD]

NATIONAL AGENCY OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT--The Council of Ministers has appointed academician Janos Hollo deputy chairman of the National Environment and Nature Protection Council. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 May 80 p 8 AU]

GIEREK SPEAKS ON MOTHER'S DAY 26 MAY

AU291010 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 27 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 26 May Warsaw meeting with a women's delegation in connection with Mother's Day]

[Text] Speaking during the meeting, Edward Gierek said that much had been done in People's Poland to improve the conditions of the nation and the family. We have solved, he said, the basic problems of work, education, health protection and pensions for everyone. Few countries in the world are able to claim that their social legislation is as good as ours. The high birthrate in our country and the decisive improvements in all our people's health attest to that.

These facts give rise to optimism, E. Gierek said, but we should bear in mind that the high birthrate poses new tasks for our social policy. For example, we must plan right now the expansion of our school construction, and adjust the housing program to increases in our population. Food production is also an extremely important issue.

The country's economic development, E. Gierek continued, is taking place under difficult external conditions and is bearing the impact of international tension. Poland is actively and effectively participating in creating a climate that is favorable to detente. We must always remember that our position in the world depends to an enormous extent on our country's strength and on our ability to effectively use our economy's potential. All that is determined by the people's reliable performance, which has always been and still is the basis of the nation's prosperity and individual welfare. Women, and especially mothers, can play an enormous role in spreading that conviction.

Edward Gierek cordially wished all the Polish mothers every success in their private lives and in their work for the country and the family, which is the main element of the nation.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES MEETING OF SOCIAL EDUCATORS

ID292208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] On the eve of the international year of the child, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, met today at Belweder a group of merited social educators of children and young people: scouting instructors, activists of residential self-governments, cooperatives and trade unions, activists of the association of friends of children, the women's league, the Polish Red Cross, youth organizations, agricultural circles, rural housewives circles and the movement of the Friends of Scouting. During the meeting, the achievements obtained so far in the work of social educators were pointed out, stressing the needs which still exist in this field. Among others, the need to broaden educational and upbringing assistance in the countryside and the need to prepare new activists for social work were stressed.

Henryk Jablonski took the floor at the conclusion of the meeting. Thanking the social educators for their opinions and comments, the chairman of the Council of State stressed the enormous importance of their social education work. Henryk Jablonski congratulated them on their achievements so far and wished them satisfaction with future responsible social work. The meeting was attended by Deputy Chairmen of the Council of State Tadeusz Witold Mlynczsk and Zdzislaw Tomal; Halina Skibniewska, deputy speaker of the Sejm; members of the Council of State; ministers; deputy heads of departments of the party Central Committee; and leaders of the social organizations working for children and young people.

ZABINSKI ADDRESSES RALLY ON EVE OF PEASANT DAY

AU281812 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Andrzeu Zabinski at the 24 May Rzeszow gala meeting on the eve of Peasant Day]

[Text] On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and on the personal behalf of Edward Gierek, the leader of the party and people, Andrzej Zabinski conveyed Peasant Day cordial greetings to all the rural people, farmers, cooperative members, farm workers and agricultural service workers.

Zabinski said that during this year's celebrations to mark the 100th anniversary of the workers movement and the 85th anniversary of the peasant movement, we will pay homage to the long, progressive struggles of the Polish communists and radical peasant activists who dedicated their strength and lives to socialism, which is the idea of our epoch. We stress the great significance and creative force of the worker-peasant alliance, which was established in those days, survived the worst days of the Hitlerite occupation and has become the foundation of the political system of People's Poland and the force that is transforming the Polish people's economy and life. In the first postwar years, that alliance helped quench the Polish rural areas' "age-old hunger for land" and promote further economic changes, technological and organizational progress in farming, and the rural population's great social achievements. At the same time, the Polish rural areas have made and are making their great contribution to the country's development and industrialization, and to solving its socioeconomic problems.

Our fatherland, A. Zabinski continued, now has a worthy place in the world, and other nations and states respect it. Through peaceful work in alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we participate in the great task of detente and stability in Europe and the world as attested to by the recent jubilee session in Warsaw of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

We are aware of the magnitude and difficulties of the task of making our agriculture modern, highly efficient and capable of meeting all the food needs of our people. We know very well how much there is still for us to do in that connection. Together with the rural population, we are making efforts to modernize our agriculture and to increase its production potential. The PZPR-ZSL agricultural policy, which seeks to achieve that aim, is a stable policy, one that helps develop farm production in all sectors of agriculture.

The stable character of our agriculture can be guaranteed if we make unceasing efforts to raise the quality of production. The seventies supplied the proof that farm policy also helps promote social changes in rural areas and the development of state farms and producer cooperatives. That development is supported by the Polish rural areas, which benefit by it in their progress. Progress in individual farming, as attested to by specialization and cooperation in production, is also an achievement of our farm policy. The same can be said about the obvious improvements in the rural people's conditions, about free medical care, statutory pensions for veterans in farm work and higher standards of education and culture in rural areas.

Discussing the tasks for the next few years, A. Zabinski stressed that they should produce basic progress in the effectiveness of farm production and in the better use of machinery, fodder, chemical fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, energy and fuels. These resources are still not properly used by many peasant, cooperative and state farms. Waste is still widespread.

That is why we must consult each other and take effective action to fully use the available potential for increasing farm production. Such action should be taken by farm service agencies, rural self-government groups, and the administrative and political authorities in the rural parishes. For that reason we will introduce new economic systems into state farms and cooperative farms. This year we should be able to complete the streamlining of management of the agricultural circles' cooperatives. There is also much to do insofar as the running of the "peasant self-aid" cooperatives is concerned. Cooperative banks, branch unions of farm producers and the units of the central seeding station and industries that procure farm produce for processing can do much in helping intensify farm production. We expect they will make new efforts and show initiative in promoting that production.

At present, we must focus our efforts primarily on solving the problem of grains and fodder. Since the basic spring farm work is now over, rural parishes and villages should turn their attention to the problem of grains and fodder, which is now agriculture's most important task. Let us demonstrate and propagate the achievements scored in that regard by the leading state farms, producer cooperatives and individual farms.

If we could reduce the losses we incur each year when harvesting and storing farm produce, we would gain enormous amounts of grains and fodder. Science and industry should help us to insure that farm produce cultivated and harvested at such an expense of labor and resources is fully used, to increase the stocks of food.

We strongly advocate the need for intensive cultivation of all farmlands, because the number of people we have to feed increases each year by about 300,000 and because each year our agriculture loses 30,000-40,000 hectares of land. While protecting our farmland resources, we do all we can to insure that the productivity of each hectare of land goes continually up. There is no other way to solve our country's food problems, and everyone must realize this.

The party and state will support all efforts by farmers to improve the use of their lands and to increase the number of farms specializing in saleable production. We will increase the scope of land improvement and soil recultivation. However, our primary task is to expand work connected with integrating and exchanging lands in order to create land areas on which modern farm machines and techniques can be used to the best advantage. The present system of pensions for farmers should also help increase the scope of concentration and improved cultivation of farmlands. The correct administration of farmland resources by rural parishes is an important task of long-term significance.

The implementation of the task of farming and the food industry will continue to be aided by the state, A. Zabinski stressed. Together with our closest class ally--the ZSL--we will continue the present farm policy and we will raise our demands on Polish farming. That is why we appeal--in the name of the PZPR Central Committee--to farmers and farmworkers to assume increased farm production tasks, to better use lands and to improve economic and farming efficiency. Let us prove by our work and its results that our agriculture is able to supply the country with all the food it needs. That is what the Polish people expect of us.

UNIFORM SUGAR PRICE TO BE FIXED ON 1 JUNE

LD282118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 28 May 80

[Summary] The Council of Ministers' decision on the modalities of sugar sales to the population came into force today. "A uniform price of sugar, fixed at Z26 per kilogram, will be introduced as of 1 June. The price of sugar still to be purchased against tokens will remain unchanged."

TRADE VICE MINISTER VIEWS DOMESTIC MARKET

AU291229 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 27 May 80 pp 1, 6

["Ways of Improving the Market Situation--Statement by Vice Minister of Domestic Trade and Services"]

[Text] PAP--IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS YEAR'S PLAN, SUPPLIES TO THE MARKET SHOULD INCREASE FASTER THAN PEOPLE'S CASH INCOME. THAT WAS THE CASE IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR, ALTHOUGH ON AN INSUFFICIENT SCALE. IT IS TRUE THAT THE VALUE OF SUPPLIES EXCEEDED THE PLANNED INDEX BY Z14 BILLION, BUT AT THE SAME TIME THE POPULATION'S CASH INCOME INCREASED BY Z11 BILLION IN EXCESS OF THE PLAN, INCLUDING A Z4.2 BILLION OVERDRAFT ON THE WAGE FUND. WE THINK THAT A STRICTER CONTROL OF WAGES WOULD HELP TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS IN SUPPLIES MORE OBVIOUS, EDWARD WISZNIEWSKI, VICE MINISTER OF DOMESTIC TRADE AND SERVICES, SAID IN A STATEMENT FOR PAP ON THE CURRENT MARKET SITUATION, ON THE CONDITIONS AFFECTING IT AND ON THE TRADE NETWORK'S MEASURES TO GRADUALLY IMPROVE THE SUPPLIES OF GOODS TO THE POPULATION.

Stricter control of the range of goods is another necessary condition, the vice minister said. WE HAVE EXTENDED DETAILED CONTROL OVER THE SUPPLY OF ALMOST 500 GOODS OR GROUPS OF GOODS. IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR THE SUPPLY OF ABOUT 200 GOODS LISTED IN THE CONTROL LISTS WAS SMALLER THAN PLANNED, ALTHOUGH THESE ARE THE GOODS OF WHICH THERE SHOULD BE NO SHORTAGE IN THE MARKET. THAT IS WHY WE WILL CONTINUE OUR COOPERATION WITH THE PRODUCERS TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS A PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF THOSE GOODS TO THE POPULATION EVEN AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHER GOODS.

It is very important to supply information to producers on market needs. It still happens only too often that plants produce goods that trade did not order or produce more goods than actually ordered.

SOME GOODS HAVE TO WAIT TOO LONG BEFORE THEY ARE PRODUCED EN MASSE, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THEM COULD BE PRODUCED BY LOCAL INDUSTRIES FROM LOCAL RESOURCES. THAT APPLIES TO FOOD ABOVE ALL. WE THINK THAT, FOR EXAMPLE, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT COULD BE PROCURED BY MOST VOIVODSHIPS ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE AND THAT ONLY LARGE CONURBATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS SHOULD RELY ON CENTRALIZED SUPPLIES. ANOTHER PROBLEM WE HAVE TO TACKLE IS THE IMPROVED PROCESSING OF MILK. WE ARE HAVING SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH KEEPING ABREAST OF THE FAST-GROWING DEMAND FOR BUTTER BECAUSE WE CANNOT AFFORD COSTLY IMPORTS.

Grumbling over the bad performance of trade is continuing. Delays in developing the trade network are often responsible for that. WE ESTIMATE THAT THOSE DELAYS INVOLVE OVER 300,000 SQUARE METERS OF TRADING FLOORSPACE, WHICH AMOUNTS TO ABOUT 150 SHOPPING CENTERS LIKE THE "SUPERSAM" CENTER IN WARSAW. WE EXPECT THAT IN 1980 THE TRADING NETWORK WILL INCREASE BY A FURTHER 311,000 SQUARE METERS OF USABLE FLOORSPACE, ALTHOUGH ONLY 4 PERCENT OF THE ANNUAL PLAN WAS IMPLEMENTED IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR. THE SITUATION IS WORST IN NEW HOUSING SETTLEMENTS IN LARGE CONURBATIONS AND WHEREVER PEOPLE COUNTED ONLY ON NEW INVESTMENTS.

THE SHORTAGE OF SHOPPING FACILITIES MUST NOT ENCOURAGE TRADERS TO FLOUT THE PRINCIPLE THAT "WHAT WE HAVE IN WAREHOUSES SHOULD BE AVAILABLE IN RETAIL SHOPS" AND INDULGE IN THE PRACTICE OF CLOSING THEIR SHOPS BECAUSE SOME GOODS ARE NOT AVAILABLE. THE SYSTEM-BASED SOLUTIONS APPLIED IN TRADE ARE MEANT TO OPEN THE DOORS TO ALL SOURCES OF SUPPLY, INCLUDING THOSE THAT HAVE NOT BEEN DRAWN UPON SO FAR. SPORADIC IRREGULARITIES THAT OCCUR IN COMMISSION AGENTS' SHOPS MUST NOT BEDEVIL THE POSITIVE MEANING OF THIS FORM OF TRADING. WHILE TIGHTENING CONTROL OVER THE RULES OF THAT TRADING, WE WILL CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE THE COMMISSION AGENTS' SHOPS.

WE ARE FOCUSING OUR MAIN ATTENTION ON FOOD ARTICLES. We will seek to rationalize meat sales and to use in the best possible way the meat supplies we have. That will be done, among other things, by increasing the supply of meat to delicatessens, by sales in smaller portions, by pre-wrapped sales and so on.

THIS YEAR WE ALSO WANT TO GREATLY IMPROVE THE SUPPLY OF CHILDREN'S ARTICLES. We are cooperating in that regard mainly with the light industry and with cooperative organizations. In the second half of this year, there should be improved supplies of clothing for children and youths. We should bear in mind, however, that the market situation will be determined primarily by efforts to preserve the correct balance between the population's income and the supplies of goods. If the population's increasing income results from increasing productivity, it will mean that the production and supply of goods also increase, making it possible to strengthen the market balance more rapidly.

HEALTH FUND COMMITTEE MEETS, KRUCZEK RESIGNS

LD282322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A meeting of the Presidium of the National Health Protection Fund National Committee was held in Warsaw today, attended by Stanislaw Kania. He cordially thanked the population, activists of the fund and social organizations for their generosity in supporting (?state) endeavors aimed at speeding up construction and modernization of health service centers. The Presidium accepted the resignation of Wladyslaw Kruczek from the post of chairman of the fund's National Committee. He offered his resignation because of his party and state commitments. The Presidium thanked Wladyslaw Kruczek for his selfless and efficient management of the National Health Protection Fund. Jan Szydlak was appointed the new chairman of the National Committee Presidium. Since 1973 the fund has collected more than Z23 billion.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' RESOLUTION ON EXPORT PRODUCTION

LD281924 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May, PAP--The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on changes in the system of planning and managing economic organizations specializing in export production. The resolution concerns 16 big economic units, including the industrial groups producing aircraft, engines, machine tools, ships, chemical installations, glass, ceramic-ware, pharmaceuticals and clothing, as well as the Stalowa Wola steelworks, passenger car factories in Warsaw and Bielsko-Biala and some co-operative units in the central union of co-operative work. Under the decisions, the plan of foreign trade in these economic organizations will be separated from the branch-ministry plans, and individual balances of turnover will be fixed for them. The mentioned industries will be permitted to overrun employment and wage fund plans if they expand production for export or launch production requiring greater labour intensity.

The resolution provides for increasing and modifying the principles of allocations to hard currency funds, and introduces bonuses for outstanding export performance. The size of the bonus fund depends directly on the attained export efficiency. Finally, the resolution creates instruments of influencing sub-contractors by ensuring them of participation in the bonus and hard currency funds of economic organizations specializing in the export production. In 1979, the organizations that are covered by the new regulations turned out 15 percent of the total value of exports to Western countries.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS DIFFICULTIES OF MEAT SITUATION

AU300915 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 80 p 4

[Excerpts] THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SEJM OF THE EIGHTH TERM WAS INFORMED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE ACTION TO PUT THE MEAT SITUATION IN ORDER. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT SUCH AN ACTION WOULD INVOLVE INCREASED MEAT SALES BY THE SO-CALLED COMMERCIAL SHOPS AND THAT THE PROFITS THUS OBTAINED WOULD BE USED TO INCREASE FAMILY ALLOWANCES, PENSIONS AND THE LOWEST WAGES. AND ALTHOUGH ONE MIGHT THINK THAT THE PROBLEM OF THE QUANTITY AND NOT THE PRICE OF MEAT IS THE BASIC PROBLEM OF THE MEAT MARKET, IT IS STILL NECESSARY TO TALK ABOUT THE PRICE OF A KILOGRAM OF MEAT IN SHOPS AND OF A 100-KILOGRAM PORKER IN PROCUREMENT CENTERS.

This is the most difficult and perhaps the most complicated problem of our economy--at the national level and at the household level. Let us view it from various perspectives. Despite the almost universal belief to the contrary, meat consumption in our country is relatively high. It increased from 53kg per capita annually in 1976 to 73kg in 1979.

IS MEAT CHEAP IN OUR COUNTRY? YES, IT IS, BUT LET US ANSWER THIS QUESTION IN A ANOTHER WAY; NAMELY, THAT THE COST OF MEAT IN THE MARKET IS LOWER THAN THE COST OF MEAT PRODUCTION (COST OF PROCUREMENT, TRANSPORTATION, PROCESSING AND SO ON). THIS MEANS THAT MEAT CONSUMPTION MUST BE SUBSIDIZED BY THE STATE. IN 1971-80 THE SUBSIDIES FOR MEAT (AND POULTRY) AND FOR FODDER (EXCLUDING FODDER FOR MILK AND EGGS) HAVE INCREASED MORE THAT 8 TIMES--FROM Z12.3 BILLION IN 1971 TO ABOUT Z100 BILLION, WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE SPENT THIS YEAR. LAST YEAR THESE SUBSIDIES AMOUNTED TO Z91.4 BILLION.

THE INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS HAS ESTIMATED THAT FROM 1970-79 FARM PRODUCTION COSTS APPROXIMATELY DOUBLED IN TERMS OF CONSTANT PRICES, BUT THE PRICES FOR RETAIL FOOD ARTICLES INCREASED MERELY 17 PERCENT. UP TO 1978 MEAT PRICES WERE KEPT AT A CONSTANT LEVEL. IN THE PAST 2 YEARS MEAT HAS PRODUCED A LITTLE MORE MONEY BECAUSE OF THE INTRODUCTION OF MEAT SALES AT THE SO-CALLED COMMERCIAL PRICES, WHICH DO NOT FULLY COVER PRODUCTION COSTS AND ARE ONLY TO A MINIMUM EXTENT INSTRUMENTAL IN INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY FROM MEAT SALES.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT MEAT SUBSIDIES IF AN INCREASE IN THE ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEAT OF ONE KILOGRAM INCURS AN INCREASE IN SUBSIDIES OF Z1 BILLION? IS THIS POSSIBLE IF THE TOTAL MEAT SUBSIDIES OF Z91.4 BILLION ACCOUNTED FOR 11.2 PERCENT OF THE GENERAL WAGE FUND LAST YEAR?

The price of every article for sale in the market should reflect production costs and the standards of quality and should "inform" the buyer how much he is going to spend. Usually the present prices for meat and meat products induce people to buy more than they need, especially in view of market shortages.

Now, what are the state subsidies for meat? Simplifying the issue a little, we can say that subsidies transfer money from one pocket to another. One of our economists said wittily that "the state pays" means "you pay." And that is a fact. The citizen who buys small amounts of meat pays for the large amounts of meat bought by another citizen. That is because the statistical average of 73kg is just an average and can vary either way to a great extent.

There are also other differences. WITHOUT FEARING TO MAKE A MISTAKE, WE CAN ASSERT THAT THE PEOPLE EARNING MORE MONEY PROFITTED FAR MORE FROM THOSE Z91.4 BILLION OF SUBSIDIES THAN THE PEOPLE EARNING THE LOWEST WAGES, SIMPLY BECAUSE THOSE WITH MORE MONEY BUY MORE.

Continuing this reasoning, we have to raise the question of the social injustice involved in such subsidies in that they do not disclose the names of those who benefit by this financial assistance. The beneficiaries are anonymous. The result is that an outstanding worker--a man who works efficiently and helps increase our common wealth--benefits by that assistance to the same extent as the worker who is unreliable or does not want to work at all.

THE SYSTEM OF SUCH LARGE MEAT SUBSIDIES PREVENTS INCREASES IN WAGES AND MAKES IT NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN RELATIVELY HIGH PRICES ON NON-CONSUMER GOODS. THIS IS BECAUSE EACH WAGE INCREASE INCREASES THE TENSION IN THE MARKET IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT PRICE STRUCTURE. THE NORMALIZATION OF THE SITUATION IN THE MEAT MARKET WILL NOT BE AN EASY OR A POPULAR MEASURE, BUT THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT WE MUST BE MORE THRIFTY IN THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION. Thrift, the need for which so much is being said, involves not only rational countrywide management of raw and other materials and energy, but also more thrift in household management. The planned increase in the scope of commercial sales of meat will not fully solve the meat problem, although it should reduce tensions to some extent.

IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT LARGE INCREASES IN MEAT PRODUCTION WOULD RADICALLY IMPROVE THE MARKET SITUATION. IS THIS POSSIBLE? YES, BUT NOT ON THE PRESENT PRINCIPLES, THAT IS, NOT WITH THE HELP OF THE EVER GROWING IMPORT OF FODDER GRAINS.

The balance of the import of grains, fodder and meat and of the export of meat, meat products and livestock deteriorates every year. FROM 1970 TO 1978/79 THE AMOUNT OF GRAINS AND FODDER IMPORTED INCREASED THREE TIMES OVER IN TERMS OF QUANTITY AND ABOUT FIVE TIMES OVER IN TERMS OF COST. A LARGE AND EVER INCREASING PART OF MEAT CONSUMPTION IS SUPPORTED BY FODDER IMPORTS. It is estimated that last year about 1.1 million tons of meat (with fat), that is, about 27kg of meat and 3.5kg of fat per capita were produced from imported fodder. Simplifying the issue, we might say that each one of us bought 27kg of meat abroad.

The market supplies envisaged in this year's socioeconomic plan are as follows: 1,445,000 tons of raw meat, 250,000 tons on raw pluck and giblets, 344,000 tons of poultry and 6,000 tons of private slaughter--altogether 2,046,000 tons of meat supplies for the market. This means that about 50 percent of supplies will be produced for hard currency. [as published]

ALTHOUGH IT MAY NOT BE EASY, WE SHOULD TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE AFOREMENTIONED ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL FACTS WHEN BUYING AND PRODUCING MEAT.

Aside from pricing, we need other measures to improve supplies for agriculture and to tap all production reserves. We need to create conditions for intensive and effective production, and for modernizing the techniques by which meat is processed and sold, beginning with feeding norms through delicatessen end-products. We also need to improve the organization of production, procurement, transportation and distribution.

THE ASSERTION THAT OUR AGRICULTURE IS ABLE TO SUPPLY THE COUNTRY WITH ALL THE FOOD IT NEEDS IS STILL VALID. HOWEVER, WHAT WE MUST DO IS TO INSURE THAT COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND EFFECTIVE EFFORTS OF ALL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS HELP REALIZE THAT POTENTIAL.

BRIEFS

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL--Prof A. V. Bachurin, deputy chairman of the Gosplan of the USSR, visited Poland from 12-19 May at the invitation of the Planning Commission. He was received by T. Wrzaszczyk, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, and had talks with planning officials on problems of central planning methods, implementation of investments, evaluation of economic performance and on the fiscal-economic system. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 May 80 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH PRC ENDS WITH PROTOCOL

AU291850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] BUCHAREST, AGERPRES, 29/5/1980--Over May 22-29 Bucharest was the venue of the second session of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technological collaboration. During the proceedings, that passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, the participants looked into the present economic and technological collaboration between the two countries and established fresh measures and actions meant to contribute to the further development of the trade exchanges and of the technological collaboration in production.

Setting out from the joint wish to further deepen the economic and technological collaboration between the two countries, from their necessities and possibilities, grounded on the principle of equality and mutual advantage, the sides analysed the development of the cooperation ventures agreed upon during the previous bilateral meetings, and established measures for speeding up their materialization, among them the assembly lines for tractors and lorries built in the People's China with parts delivered by Romania, the Romanian participation in the exploitation of certain coking coal deposits, the construction of installations for the production of chemical materials inthe People's China, as well as Chinese deliveries for Romania--machine tools, heavy equipment for the metallurgical industry, diesel engines, factories and plants for the chemical industry.

During the session the participants analysed cooperation ventures in the field of oil, mining, ore processing, machine building, agriculture, as well as possibilities of collaboration in building economic units in third countries. The chairmen for the two sides in the commission, Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, minister of finance, and Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice premier of the State Council, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, signed the protocol of the second session of the commission.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SPANISH BUSINESSMAN

AU291532 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Carlos Ferrer Salat, president of the Spanish Confederation of Enterprises, who paid a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, and by Jose Carlos Gonzales-Campo dal-Re, Spain's ambassador to Bucharest.

The guest warmly thanked the Romanian head of state for the reception and opportunity to visit Romania. During the meeting the sides pointed with satisfaction to the positive development of Romanian-Spanish economic relations and trade exchanges, which are continuously expanding. They also expressed the common desire to expand and deepen these relations and to promote greater cooperation between Romania and Spain in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other fields, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. In this respect they stressed the particular importance of carrying out the understandings and decisions established during the Romanian president's visit to Spain.

CEAUSESCU STRESSES 'TODAY'S REALITIES' IN ADDRESS TO HISTORIANS

AU291435 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 May 80 p 1

[Report on speech made by President Nicolae Ceausescu at meeting of historians, in Bucharest 27 May 1980]

[Text] At the end of the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor and stressed the tasks devolving on Romanian historians within the framework of preparations for the 15th International Congress of Historical Sciences. Stressing the need to increase concerns with the proper preparation of that congress, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that Romanian historians should take action so that the congress will contribute to strengthening cooperation and collaboration among peoples and nations and states by proceeding from the new principles of international relations, which are asserting themselves in the present-day world, and from the principles of fully equal rights, respect for each nation's independence and sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other peoples.

Although its aim is to research the past, history, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, must proceed from today's realities, which no one can change. These realities show that in today's Europe there exist independent nations, states whose borders must be respected--and any questioning of their independence and borders means a revanchist policy that would only lead to war. This is why any attempts to question the realities that exist in the world today must be opposed.

The party secretary general recommended that Romanian historians should discuss historical questions on the basis of dialectical materialism and proceeding from the truth that the history of mankind, of peoples from remotest times is closely linked to working and living conditions and to the gradual development of the forces of production. It is in the work process that people formed small or large communities. It is in the work process, in the process of improving the means of production and in the struggle with nature that they learned to work together, to cooperate and to find out what they were supposed to do to withstand adversities and to secure a civilized life.

Referring to the fact that sometimes too great an importance is attached to certain historical facts and events, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that research workers should proceed from the general conditions under which one or another given people took shape and developed and from the relations of cooperation between peoples and the close interplay of civilizations.

It is from these considerations, the party secretary general stressed, that we must proceed when explaining the Romanian people's historical development process, their formation being the result of the existence of such material, cultural and spiritual conditions as ensured them their own physiognomy. In studying that process, men of science must place stress on those historical facts that have favored mutual contacts and influence between peoples in this part of the world, a process which constitutes the basis of our nation's formation, of the peoples in the Balkans and of other neighboring peoples. We must stress what our peoples created by common effort and the fact that their civilization is the result of their cooperation. It is known that when no such cooperation existed, the peoples in this part of Europe fell under the domination of foreign empires. Therefore, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, it is our duty to demonstrate that what we have achieved and the very existence of our nations is, in the final analysis, a result of the fact that our forebears found a way to cooperate at a difficult historical time.

The same process of close cooperation, the party secretary general stated, took place at home. Cooperation between Walachia, Moldavia and Transylvania, and especially their economic interdependence, played a decisive role in crystallizing feelings of their common Roman-Dacian origin and of national unity, feelings which were actually voiced by Mihai Viteazul [Michael the Brave].

In discussing Romania's problems and questions of cooperation in the Balkans and cooperation with all other neighbors, we must therefore proceed from our people's common interests, a reality created in the course of historical development, economic problems playing a decisive role coupled with the struggle for independence, for developing science and culture and the overall civilization.

It is in such a broad and scientific manner, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, that Romanian historians should present problems at the International Congress of Historical Sciences, taking into consideration the need for historical sciences to proceed from the realities, from the requirement of respecting the peoples' national independence, of active cooperation between them aimed at their socioeconomic development and on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights and mutual respect. We must certainly take into consideration that in history there are different viewpoints, confrontations of ideas and even attempts to distort historical truth. That is why our historians' task is to actively contribute to clarifying these questions on scientific bases and, at the same time, to rebut any attempts to falsify history and to distort reality. All questions of the past must always and in all cases be treated in a manner that does not sharpen differences and contradictions, but finds things that were and still are features in common, a manner that stresses the conclusions that must be drawn for the present and future.

Special attention, the party secretary general stressed, must be paid to forcefully pointing out the historic role of the masses, of the peoples themselves and of their struggle for social and national liberation.

In our time, when the nations have forcefully asserted themselves and are asserting themselves, the problem of the nationalities living on the territory of one or another state as a result of a long historical coexistence must be understood in this light. They must enjoy all the achievements of the socialist civilization in our countries. They must enjoy all freedoms and be able to use the language they wish to use, as is the case in Romania. At the same time, we must all understand that we have the common obligation to see that through the joint work of all citizens, irrespective of nationality, socialism triumphs in each one of our countries and that through close cooperation we ensure our rapid and multifaceted progress by respecting the principles on which the ideals of the socialist society are based.

It is our duty, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, to practice such a policy, also regarding history, as will contribute to the creation of a future of friendship and fraternity among all peoples. When judging historical facts and events we must take into consideration what we want to achieve and our option for a general policy of friendship and cooperation among peoples. We must firmly oppose the imperialist policy of force and diktat and favor a policy of broad economic and scientific-cultural cooperation, a policy of equality and respect for all peoples. Only thus will history serve the real aims of science and, at the same time, our socialist aspirations, the policy of the development of Romania and our people, thus ensuring them a dignified and equal place among the socialist nations and among all nations in the world. [paragraph continues]

Thus, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, we will make an important contribution to improving the congress' scientific level and to its becoming an important event of cooperation in the struggle for detente and for national independence and peace.

The party secretary general then made a number of recommendations in connection with improving historical research, with formulating a treatise on Romania's history and other basic works designed to reflect the Romanian people's historical development, from the beginnings up to the present, and designed to point out the Romanian people's struggle for national independence and sovereignty and their struggle against foreign domination, against imperialism to build the new socialist system on Romanian soil and achieve a world of peace and international cooperation.

In conclusion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that the men of science in the field of history will fully do their duty as patriots and revolutionaries. He expressed the conviction that they will place all their efforts and their devotion at the service of their nation's interests, the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society, Romania's forceful assertion among the world states and the Romanian people's desire to live in freedom, peace and cooperation with all peoples.

RCP MEMBERSHIP CARD PRESENTED TO CEAUSESCU AT CEREMONY

AU281836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/5/1980--A ceremony took place on May 28 at the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, where Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the other members of the Political Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. were handed over the new party membership cards.

During the ceremony, R.C.P. General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

POPESCU MEETS SWEDISH COMMUNIST, LABORITE LEADERS

AU291847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Stockholm, AGERPRES, 29/5/1980--Visiting Sweden, an RCP delegation--Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP--had interviews on May 29 with Lars Werner, chairman of the Swedish Left Party-Communist, and with Sten Andersson, secretary of the Social Democratic Labour Party.

During the interview with Lars Werner, the exchange of views was continued on the present preoccupations of the two parties as well as on certain aspects of the present international situation, on the communist and working class movement.

During the talks with Sten Andersson the sides exchanged opinions on the present activity and preoccupations of the two parties, both sides expressing the wish to take action for developing the friendly relations between them, for expanding and amplifying the Romanian-Swedish relations.

Also discussed were problems of the present international situation.

SCINTEIA COMMENTATOR ON EFFORTS FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY

AU290945 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 May 80 p 6

[Ion Fintinaru: "European Security--One of the Basic Targets of Socialist Romania's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We devote great attention to achieving security and cooperation in Europe, in the spirit of the Helsinki documents. Given the current tension in international life, we believe that efforts must be intensified to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting this fall, to give a fresh impetus to the policy of detente and cooperation, and to adopt specific measures for military disengagement and disarmament without which there can be no security, detente and peace."

The recent joint session of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania examined important international issues and aspects of our country's foreign policy of peace and cooperation. The Political Executive Committee, the State Council and the government unanimously endorsed and highly praised Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's activities at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and the brilliant way in which the party secretary general and president of the republic presented Romania's position on the issues under discussion. They fully endorsed the contents of the two declarations adopted. On the same occasion, the high leadership bodies of our party and state reasserted--as stated in the communique published--"Socialist Romania's determination to make every effort and to fully contribute to achieving a genuine and lasting security in Europe, to promoting an extensive and unhampered cooperation on our continent and throughout the world, to establishing a new policy of full equality, trust and respect among nations, and to building a better and more just world."

This reflects our country's firm belief that, in the current international situation, characterized by tension, by the emergence of new hotbeds of conflict, and by mounting threats to peace and peoples' independence, there is no more important and responsible task than to do one's best to resume and continue the policy of detente, understanding and cooperation among states and peoples. Thus, intensifying efforts to achieve European security is now of cardinal and decisive importance.

The entire course of international life, the teachings of history and contemporary realities all point to the fact that achieving a lasting security in Europe is not just in the interests of the European peoples, it is not only their major requirement, but it constitutes one of the primary factors of world peace.

Indeed, one cannot for a moment forget that Europe is the continent on which the two world wars broke out, whose flames engulfed the whole earth. The greatest number of troops and enormous stockpiles of sophisticated means of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, are concentrated on this continent. Here, too, the two opposed military blocs are pitted against each other, blocs whose existence is a permanent source of tension.

Given the above conditions, European security becomes an objective requirement for international life, decisive for each European individual's right to live, for the free development of the European nations, and for safeguarding Europe's culture and civilization. At the same time, one must take into account Europe's important role in world politics. [paragraph continues]

The fact that most of the European countries made and continue to make an important contribution to the development of universal culture and civilization, that they are economically very advanced and possess a high potential, gives our continent a considerable weight in the world flux of material and intellectual assets and in the struggle for general progress and mankind's peace. Precisely, therefore, and given the growing interdependence among states and areas of the world, any step toward European security will have a forceful positive impact on events in the other continents, on the entire international life.

Proceeding from these very considerations, Romania--a socialist European country--has from the beginning adopted European security as one of the principle, programmatic targets of its foreign policy. Romania has consistently asserted itself as an active and particularly dynamic and constant factor in the struggle for real security in Europe, a security which should give each European nation the guarantee that it is shielded from any threat of agression and that it can develop independently, in a climate of international detente and cooperation. Romania's pioneering role in the process of normalizing diplomatic relations on the continent, and the intensive activities, contacts, exchanges of visits, meetings and talks carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with the aim of developing a fruitful cooperation with all the European countries, regardless of their social system and affiliation to alliances, are broadly recognized and highly appreciated in the world. So also are our efforts to assert the new principles of interstate relations and to promote the cause of detente and understanding on the continent.

Romania's name is associated--and justly so--with the organization and success of the first all-European conference in the continent's history, its constructive contribution having been incorporated in the Final Act signed at the highest level in Helsinki in 1975.

Unfortunately, in the close to 5 years since the signing of the Helsinki document, not all states have been perseveringly working to implement it and to carry out the commitments assumed. Negative trends, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Final Act have been present in European and international politics, which led, among other things, to the unsatisfactory outcome of the Belgrade meeting. Currently, the effects of the emergence of new hotbeds of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, added to old unsettled ones, are being felt on the continent. Naturally, given the present conditions, which make the current situation more difficult than at the time of the Belgrade meeting, it is even more important to thoroughly prepare for and achieve positive results at the Madrid meeting this fall. The Madrid meeting is designed to give a fresh impetus to the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, of detente and cooperation on our continent and throughout the world.

Precisely for that reason, Romania insistently urges action to thoroughly and seriously prepare for the Madrid meeting, and is itself carrying out consistent preparations for it. As is known, the documents of the 12th RCP Congress and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recent speeches and interviews contain numerous new ideas and proposals designed to create conditions for the success of the Madrid meeting.

Through the voice of its president, our country has thus suggested a special conference for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe. Similarly, it suggested that all the states which signed the Helsinki document should pledge not to permit actions on their territory directed against another state or states. Our country also suggested holding the Madrid meeting at the level of foreign ministers, among other things. [paragraph continues]

Simultaneously, through the numerous meetings and talks recently held by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with heads of state and governments, and through other contacts at governmental level, Romania is intensely participating in the international dialogue underway in preparation for the Madrid meeting so that, even before its opening, there should exist a broad consensus on the specific measures capable of promoting implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and the development of building security on the continent.

Concentrating all its attention on what is truly essential, on the key issues of security, Romania clearly stresses the need to focus preparations for Madrid and the meeting itself on the problems of military disengagement and disarmament on the continent. This is closely in keeping with the supreme interests of all European peoples and of peace. Because what kind of security and detente can be achieved while Europe--already supersaturated with armaments--continues to stockpile more arms in its arsenals, while plans exist for the deployment of new types of missiles, thus only "spurring" the arms race further? In such conditions, as our country consistently claims, there can be no genuine security either in Europe or in the world.

Precisely in view of the urgent requirement to begin with military disengagement and disarmament on the continent, the Political Executive Committee, the State Council and the government at their joint meeting have forcefully reasserted our country's proposals on eliminating military bases and withdrawing troops from foreign territories, reducing troops and armaments, creating denuclearized areas of peace in various parts of the world, including Europe--proposals which were also incorporated in the declaration adopted at the Warsaw meeting.

In accordance with Romania's consistent stand on achieving a military balance on the continent not by intensifying the arms race but by continuously reducing it, the communique on the joint party-state leadership meeting praised the importance of the proposals contained in the Warsaw declaration--i.e. the need to arrive at an agreement among the European states not to increase the number of troops in the area outlined in the Helsinki Final Act. Faithful observance of such an agreement would undoubtedly contribute to developing trust among the European countries. It would create conditions for lowering the armaments ceiling. At the same time, our country believes that the proposal to deploy consistent efforts to conclude agreements within the framework of negotiations on the limitation of armaments and halting the arms race is of great importance for European security.

Consistently affirming that a genuine and lasting security is incompatible with the existence of the blocs and of bloc policies, Romania expresses satisfaction with the fact that the states which signed the Warsaw declaration once again spoke out against Europe's division into military blocs, for simultaneously dismantling NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and for uniting all the states' efforts to promote an international climate of trust, security and peaceful cooperation.

At the same time, our country believes that constructive preparations for the Madrid meeting, and generally speaking the cause of European security, require expanded economic and scientific-technical cooperation, cultural-artistic and other exchanges, with a view to promoting a better mutual understanding and closeness among peoples.

Romania's policy, consistently geared to promoting security in Europe, is highly appreciated abroad. This continually adds to its international prestige and to the high consideration shown throughout the world for the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The communique on the joint session of the party-state leadership bolsters the conviction of the European peoples and of advanced forces everywhere that Romania will further resolutely struggle to increase its contribution to turning Europe into an area of good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation, and to international peace.

SUNDIC VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF BELGRADE DECLARATION

LD291714 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] In the foreign affairs commentary of the "News of the Day" program, Milika Sundic speaks on the eve of a significant jubilee, the 25th anniversary of the Belgrade declaration issued by the Governments of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union:

[Begin Sundic recording] The historic declaration by the Governments of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, known as the Belgrade Declaration, which marked the end of a painful period in the relations between the two countries and signified the beginning of the affirmation of the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, sovereignty and territorial integrity in the relations between the socialist countries, was signed in Belgrade a quarter of a century ago, on 2 June 1955.

A year later, in 1956, this was also followed by the normalization of relations between the Yugoslav Communist Party and the CPSU.

The documents the Governments and parties of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union adopted and signed in Belgrade and Moscow established the foundations for mutual cooperation. They are still as significant and topical today as they were when the process of their realization began. The relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and between the LCY and the CPSU over the past 25 years have been marked by downward and upward trends, by the identity or differences of views and even by open polemics, but also by a constant affirmation of the principles of the Belgrade declaration and of all the subsequently adopted joint documents as a permanent orientation toward an even more successful and comprehensive development and promotion of cooperation between the two countries and parties.

Despite the differences concerning the roads in the building of socialism and international positions, it can be said that the present-day relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are good and friendly and that the foundations on which they are based ensure their further upward development. The Belgrade declaration by the Governments of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union was significant not only for relations between the two countries, but also for relations and cooperation among the socialist countries in general. Together with the Moscow statement on the establishment of interparty cooperation, in which the principle of different roads in the building of socialism in keeping with the specific features of each country was endorsed for the first time in the long history of the communist and workers' movement, the Belgrade declaration has been and remains the starting point for all Yugoslav-Soviet top-level meetings, on which Comrades Tito and Brezhnev set an indelible seal.

As a socialist, self-managing and nonaligned country, Yugoslavia has always attached and continues to attach great significance to all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, as well as with all other socialist countries without exception or discrimination. Yugoslavia and the LCY have never spared any effort in this direction, just as they have never hesitated to endorse and greet any initiative aimed at promoting cooperation on an equal footing in all fields.

It is no secret that there are also differences between the attitudes of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union with regard to both the building of socialism and individual international problems and the ways of solving them.

These differences are natural, just as all that brings us closer together is natural. After all, there is no socialism free of conflict, just as there is no single model for the building of socialism. The acceptance of differences contributes to the strengthening and the consistent application of the principles of equality and independence of each socialist country and all the communist and workers' parties. This is to say that just as existing differences and the ensuing problems should not be concealed artificially, nor should they be misused either in theory or in practice. Both are equally unacceptable, because in each case there is the danger of the imposition of attitudes and views that run counter to the right of every socialist country and communist party to make independent decisions on its internal development and international activity.

After all, the entire development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations since the signing of the Belgrade declaration shows that there is no alternative to the principles of autonomy and independence. This at the same time represents the greatest value of the Belgrade declaration and of all that it meant and continues to mean for the development and promotion of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. [end recording]

VLADO TESLIC DISCUSSES TITO'S 'NO' TO STALIN

AU290926 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 80 p 11

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "1948"]

[Text] No other "no" has ever or anywhere gained such historic importance as Tito's "no" to Stalin in the year 1948. That "no" changed history, shook the international system and directed it along a new course at a time when only Tito believed in it and whose outlines only he clearly perceived. That was a kind of attempt to "reach for the sky," as Tito once described Lenin's decision made in October 1917 to begin the revolution.

At that time Stalin was more powerful than anyone in history. He was able to force--and he did--the entire world communist movement to oppose Tito and the Yugoslav Communist Party. Besides, nothing speaks more about his authority than Stalin's despotic self-praise: "All I have to do is move my little finger and there will be no Tito.... Tito will fall."

Tito did not fall, even though Stalin moved not only his little finger, as one of Stalin's contemporaries said on one occasion, but everything that he could move. Stalinism experienced its political and ideological fiasco, so that Tito was able to state at the meeting of 29 European communist parties in Berlin in 1976: "The spirit of the Cominform was buried here today."

Tito succeeded not just because he had the support of the country, the party and a unified people, forged in the revolutionary struggle and united in the spirit of the love of freedom and independence. Others had similar conditions but they did not oppose the Cominform and Stalinism. It was not just a matter of personal courage, even less of despair; nor was it merely Tito's special sense to choose the only way out of the dark tunnel--from which all roads out led to disaster--that was decisive.

Tito realized that the conflict was not a temporary thing, but a definite break not only with Stalin but also with an untenable practice of domination. He foresaw the future. He proceeded from the assessment that what was involved was not only Yugoslavia and its independence but the broadest possible interest of the workers class and all peoples set into motion in an anticolonial revolution.

Therefore, he acted not just out of instinct but also as a communist revolutionary who is guided in his activity by an analysis of existing relations, contradictions and primarily by a clear vision of inevitable changes.

And something else that is specific for Tito and his revolutionary profile. He brought the "dispute" with Stalin into the open, before the people and public opinion, something that no one did before him and no one has repeated since.

Proceeding from the fact that socialist principles are the most democratic principles possible, which are simultaneously as close as can be to the people (which is the reason for their existence), Tito had revalued the classical values of socialism. He returned to them the broadest possible international respect and he inaugurated that which will make Tito a classic of the workers movement--the right to one's own course in building socialism, independence and equality among the communist and workers parties, among the socialist countries and among countries in general.

A profusion of forms and ways to transform the modern world has developed from what was long characterized in the world as "national communism." The principles of independence and diversity of the revolutionary movements and their responsibility to their own workers class and people are constantly being confirmed, while the principles of independence and noninterference have become a lasting basis for the relations among all parties and all democratic movements.

In the broad front of developing socialism as a world process, in which dogmatism and subordination to a center have lost all meaning, Tito made an invaluable contribution to democratization of international relations. He challenged the bipolarity of the world order and he provided an alternative for the bloc system and for bloc relations. For Tito the policy and struggle of the nonaligned countries was an expression of a global progressive and revolutionary process, vital to our era.

The "no" from Tito's Yugoslavia at that time made an indelible imprint on an entire period by expanding the framework of struggle for general progress, freedom, independence, humanism and international solidarity.

SESERINAC CRITICIZES POLICY OF BLOC ALLIANCES

AU292030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 80 p 2

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "Efforts of Another Kind Are Needed"]

[Excerpts] The recent sessions representatives of the two blocs held took place under exceptional conditions. Since the cold war times the relations between the two military blocs have never been at a lower level. The invasion of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan which the NATO member countries portray as a part of a general strategic plan of a Soviet breakthrough toward the Indian Ocean and toward the oil rich areas of the Middle East has, according to NATO, vitally changed the strategic balance in the world. The countermeasures which the United States and the NATO countries have taken in the political and economic field have for their part led to the creation of a wider gap and to an atmosphere of a lack of confidence in the relations between the blocs.

Meanwhile, the NATO decision of December last year on the production and installation of the new Pershing II missiles and the cruise missile (which can reach most of the important regions in the Soviet Union), followed by Washington's unlimited delay in ratifying the already signed SALT II agreement, the decision on a regular annual increase of 3 percent in the military budgets of the NATO countries, the decision on the sale of arms and military equipment to the PRC, the agreement between the PRC and Japan and a closer linkage between these two countries and the United States for military cooperation in the Asian area and the PRC's cancellation of the friendship agreement with the USSR have led in Moscow and in the Warsaw Pact to a further lack of confidence and have provoked serious suspicions of the West's long-term plans and intentions.

The victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran and its anticolonial character have created new conditions for developments in the Middle East, in Europe and in the relations between the superpowers.

Finally, the constantly present and frequently increasingly stronger tendency of weakening the cohesion in the blocs, or the aspiration for a greater independence and autonomy of member countries create special conditions.

The decisions of the NATO session are, however, similar to all previous decisions.

The very detailed and extensive conclusions of the Warsaw Pact meeting boil down nearly completely to the proposals on strengthening peace, concretely, to "a summit meeting of all countries of the world in order to remove the hotbeds of war, tension in the world and to prevent war, particularly for security and peace in Europe."

At the same time, however, it is stressed that "the enormous strengthening of NATO calls for countermeasures of the socialist states." This, briefly, means the further military strengthening of the Warsaw Pact and a continuation of confrontation. What stands behind the call for peace and agreements, and even for a dissolution of blocs, is in practice still present, that is, the strengthening of the military forces, a strengthening of the leading force's role and the military presence of the bloc's leading force in nonaligned Afghanistan which remains a military intervention in a foreign and independent country, irrespective of what explanations may be given.

These sessions essentially reflect a deep mutual lack of confidence and a continuation of the past practice of strengthening forces. At the same time both sides have left a certain possibility open for holding negotiations to change the present state of affairs and the negative tendencies.

However, what is needed are great efforts by both sides to use these possibilities. The road taken during the past year does not lead to what would be in the interest of one or another side.

U.S. EXTRADITION OF AMBASSADOR ROLOVIC'S KILLER REPORTED

AU291400 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1225 GMT 28 May 80

["Ambassador Rolovic's Killer Extradited to Sweden"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Stockholm, May 28 (TANJUG)--Miro Baressich, a terrorist who killed the Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden, Vladimir Rolovic, in 1971, is once again in a Swedish prison where he will serve a sentence for his crime.

Freed from a Swedish prison in 1972 after a group of Ustashi terrorists hijacked a Scandinavian Airlines (SAS) plane, Baressich was extradited to this country by the United States. After staying briefly in Spain in 1972, Baressich moved to Paraguay where he continued with terrorist and criminal activities. He was also involved in the murders of prominent Yugoslav immigrants in the United States where he lived under an alias.

LCY HOLDS MEETING ON QUESTIONS OF SOCIOECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD272253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--A consultative meeting of executive secretaries of the presidia of central and provincial committees of the League of Communists for questions of socio-economic relations was held in Belgrade today. Representatives of individual organs and organizations in the federation also participated. Pavel Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired the meeting.

At the meeting an exchange of views was held on preparing for the session of the Presidium and of the LCY Central Committee on ideopolitical questions of preparing and adopting medium-term plans for the 1981-1985 period as well as on topical issues of implementing the economic stabilization policy. Introductory reports on these two subjects were submitted by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and by Milorad Birovljev, director general of the social accountancy service of Yugoslavia.

It was pointed out that it is necessary to intensify ideopolitical activity in preparing and adopting medium-term plans for the next 5-year period along with the full application of the law on the system of social planning, because there has been considerable delay in this.

It was noted that activity so far in implementing the economic stabilization policy had yielded certain positive results. The organization and coordination of action had been significantly improved. Figures for the first 4 months show that production increased more moderately and that the increase in personal, general and joint investment consumption slowed down. Industrial production in the first 4 months of the year increased by 5.7 percent, which is approximately in line with the planned forecasts for this year. The bulk of personal incomes increased nominally by 23 percent, and this was more slowly than the increase in other aspects of consumption.

Incomes for general and joint consumption increased by 24-25 percent. This is still considerably above the frameworks laid down by the resolution. Payment for investments in the 4 months increased nominally by 28 percent, and this considerably exceeds real possibilities.

We still face major economic problems in the sphere of consumption, prices and goods--monetary relations and in particular economic relations with other countries--a high deficit and imports. To resolve these problems what is of fundamental significance is the intensive political and social activity concerned with the consistent implementation of the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee on economic stabilization of last November and of the goals and tasks laid down by the resolution on the economic and social development for this year as well as with the implementation of the tasks and measures resulting from establishing the policy of the socioeconomic development for the next medium-term period.

DRULOVIC DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT, FOREIGN AFFAIRS WITH PRC JOURNALISTS

AU282135 Beijing in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2100 GMT 26 May 80

[Unattributed report on interview granted by Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Beijing radio correspondents (Cho Shaoji) and (Diao Henseng) in Belgrade on 20 May]

[Text] On 20 May (Cho Shaoji) and (Diao Henseng), Beijing radio correspondents who are in Yugoslavia, visited Mikojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the offices of the LCY Central Committee, and on that occasion interviewed him on Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policy after Comrade Tito's death. Comrade Drulovic cordially received them and answered their questions. Correspondent (Cho Shaoji) pointed out Comrade Tito's great historical deeds and asked Comrade Drulovic how Yugoslavia will continue Tito's work. Comrade Drulovic answered:

[Begin Drulovic recording] In fact, during the preceding period, that is, let me say, in Tito's period, the period with Tito, we were preparing ourselves for the period after Tito. And maybe, that is, not maybe but I am certain that Comrade Tito was the first to think about the period after him. Thus in fact our entire sociopolitical system that is based on man, on the individual, on the working man, the system of self-management is in fact the guarantee that it will also further continue to develop in the direction in which it has developed until now. The fact is that Comrade Tito made an enormous contribution to our revolution: He was at its head and he possessed enormous experience and talent as a statesman and leader of our party. But Tito and his name and his work are a result of the revolution, the struggle of the people and the struggle of communists, that is, he himself rose from this revolution. Therefore this revolution Comrade Tito (?led) for such a long time but from which also he himself rose, will have the internal strength to further continue developing in the direction it has developed until now. Accordingly, there is in fact no question of any concrete practical momentary preparations for the continuation of Tito's work because it is only [few words indistinct]. This work can only be continued under certain conditions that are the essence of our social situation. The essence of our social situation is in fact our system of self-management that possesses enormous [Drulovic corrects himself] that possesses great qualities because it is based on the working man and the initiative of the working people. [end recording]

[Question] How are you concretely implementing Tito's initiative on collective work and collective responsibility, our journalists asked. Comrade Milojko Drulovic answered:

[Begin Drulovic recording] This is also a question Tito thought about for a long time before this event. First of all, what is involved in this connection is not only the fact that in some way we want to avoid the careerist bureaucratic power struggle but also the fact that Yugoslavia is a [word indistinct] country and that under these conditions it is more democratic and it suits our social situation better to insure that everyone should be equally represented in the highest organs of our country, that is, both the state Presidency and the party Presidium. The present state Presidency has eight members representing six republics and two provinces. According to the constitution, after Comrade Tito's death the president is changed every year. During Comrade Tito's life this was the chairman [predsedavajuci] [as heard]. Thus, the president is changed every year and the vice president is also elected every year.

The sequence of the republics and provinces in this connection has been determined in advance by the contribution and it is known already in advance who will be president or vice president next year. A few days ago Cvijetin Mijatovic was elected as president and Sergej Kraigher was elected as vice president. It is known as early as now who will be the next president because the president is elected according to the determined sequence [of the r epublics and provinces] and I must state precisely that the same [words indistinct].

As far as the party Presidium is concerned, it has 23 members. The number of members is somewhat larger because what is involved is a political forum and at the same time a political forum that must shape the political line and build [words indistinct]. But our party Presidium works and functions according to the same principle. True, this institution of the president who would be changed every year was not incorporated in our party statute adopted by the 11th congress in June 1978 because Comrade Tito was president at that time. But it is most probable that our statute will be changed in this respect and that we will (?now) adopt a similar system also in the party. Regardless of this, the principle of work is the same now. Previously the chairman was elected every year and now it is most probable that a president will be elected every year and thus the party Presidium, too, will work on the basis of the same principle as the state Presidency. The only difference in this respect is that no one can be outvoted in the state Presidency. All decisions must be made unanimously, that is, by consensus, as we call it, whereas this principle is not so strictly and similarly determined in the party Presidium. What is involved here is a political forum. Of course, in practice it is taken into account that decisions should be made only when representatives of all republics and provinces agree. But in the party Presidium we do not formally have this principle that all decisions must be made absolutely only with (?the agreement) of all. It is possible also to vote on some occasions although the practice is that all decisions are adopted unanimously. You see, this is the principle that [word indistinct] is in accord with our social situation. We believe that in this manner we (advance) the social democratization, respect the equality of our peoples and in this manner in fact we avoid bureaucratism and the risks of bureaucratism and careerism. [end recording]

[Question] Answering the question how Yugoslavia will further continue to play an important role in the nonaligned movement, Drulovic said:

[Begin Drulovic recording] As you know, we in Yugoslavia are concerned over recent developments in the international situation. The international situation has deteriorated. And it is not only we but also all nonaligned countries that are concerned. And it is not only nonaligned countries but also the rest of the world that are concerned. It can be also said that the big powers, too, have every reason to be concerned because they themselves, who play a great role in this situation, cannot control the development or, at least, cannot completely control the development of the world situation especially when it is deteriorating. Thus it can be said that all in the world today have reasons to be concerned over the international situation. We, and especially Comrade Tito, have always believed ever since 1960 that the nonaligned movement in fact should be an opposing force to the division of the world into two blocs because we believe that the world has the right not to be aligned with one or another bloc, to be independent from both blocs. This is not [few words indistinct] but it is a confirmation of the fact that that part of the world that is not tied to the blocks, too, represents a very great moral factor if not a great material and military factor. And today the moral factor, the moral political factor plays an increasingly greater role in the world. Look at the situation in the United Nations and at the economic (?situation). Today even the big powers are compelled to take into account the views of developing countries, the views of these countries, the views of that world.

Thus we believe in fact that, inasmuch as the world must move [words indistinct], the future of the world will not be in an alignment with the blocs. The future of the world must be in the strengthening of those forces that respect the international cooperation based on equality, the strengthening of the nonaligned world that respects the sovereignty of countries, noninterference in the internal affairs and cooperation among countries on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefits.

As Beijing Radio is involved here, I wish to stress a fact which has not been forgotten in Yugoslavia. That is, the fact that your country was one of the initiators that launched, if I may say so, the five principles of peaceful coexistence at the 1955 Bandung conference in which Zhou Enlai participated. Your country then played a very great role at the Bandung conference and the policy of nonaligned countries basically originates from the Bandung conference. Comrade Tito, too, said this in his speech at the June 1978 [nonaligned] ministerial conference in Belgrade. [end recording]

[Question] At the conclusion of the interview our journalists asked Comrade Drulovic to say something about (?the state) of relations between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Yugoslavia. Comrade Drulovic said:

[Begin Drulovic recording] We very ardently seek the development of good relations between China and Yugoslavia. You expressed it well saying that Comrade Tito's visit to China in 1977 and Comrade Hua Guofeng's visit to Yugoslavia in 1978 represented a historical turn in these relations. Yugoslavia is a small European country as compared with China. China is a big country not only in terms of its population and size but also by the policy it can pursue and does pursue in the contemporary world. Yugoslavia is a nonaligned country and it cooperates extensively with the world. It is very natural that it also cooperates well with one fourth of this world, considering China's population. This is not the only thing that is involved in this connection because China and Yugoslavia are close to one another also in another way. Both the Chinese and the Yugoslav revolutions are authentic revolutions. They did not develop under the same conditions but they developed independently and they both have their own specific characteristics. In addition to this, the Chinese people, too, made enormous sacrifices in their revolution.

The Yugoslav people made enormous sacrifices in their revolution and liberation struggle. Allow me to cite the fact that in World War II [few words indistinct] of the Yugoslav population died in the liberation struggle and the revolution whereas, let me say in passing, only [figure indistinct] percent of the population of Germany, which lost the war, died in that war. Thus in World War II Yugoslavia lost a much larger part of its population than Germany. I want to say that the Yugoslav peoples paid a very high price in the [word indistinct] revolution that took place under very harsh and difficult conditions. And when in 1948 the question was raised whether this revolution that cost the Yugoslav peoples as much as it did, as I said, should be subordinated to Stalin's diktat, we said "no" because we believed that it was our duty and Comrade Tito, too, believed that it was our duty to defend the independence of the revolution against the intention of subordinating Yugoslavia as a country and our revolution to an outside diktat. In fact this was not a decision that was made only in the minds of men. This was a decision that naturally resulted from the logic of the path traversed by the Yugoslav revolution and the Yugoslav liberation struggle. Nothing was more natural for such a country, such a people and such a revolution than to resist the intention to discredit it and to be dictated to from abroad. This is in fact what has made possible such (?progress) in the development of the internal political organization of society in Yugoslavia, our independent road in this internal organization of the society and our entire independent policy.

I am certain that the friendship between our two countries will further continue to develop even more successfully in all fields, in the political and the economic fields, in the field of party cooperation and the field of cooperation between sociopolitical organizations and in the field of scientific cooperation. Regardless of the great distance between our two countries, there is a great closeness between the ideas of the two countries and, as I have said previously, there is a similarity between our two revolutions. Nothing is more natural for our two countries than to closely cooperate with one another. [end recording]

DJURANOVIC SPEAKS ON OIL, URBAN DEVELOPMENT

LD292000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 29, (TANJUG)--Addressing today's assembly of the standing conference of towns of Yugoslavia, President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic said that in the future town planning and development should focus on the development of smaller towns.

He said that large cities call for high expenditure and that the excessive concentration of people impairs ecological balance while also revealing some aspects of dehumanization of life pressing for a smooth development of small towns instead of the continued rapid growth of large cities. Djuranovic said this would considerably help reduce the gap between towns and villages which is one of priority tasks in Yugoslavia.

Noting that the times of cheap oil are over, Djuranovic said that in Yugoslavia imported oil must continue being substituted with energy from domestic sources. At the moment almost 30 percent of all energy in this country is used for heating, with oil accounting for a major part of this quantity.

Djuranovic also pressed for a cheapter and more efficient public transportation which would help reduce the use of passenger cars in traffic.

BRIEFS

JANZIC LEAVES FOR GDR--Belgrade, May 29, TANJUG--Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Vlado Janzic today left for a visit to the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 29 May 80 LD]